THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868. NUMBER 22

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum..... $10.00
Six months..... 5.00
One month..... 1.00
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5 Squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
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Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	220
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	300
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	360	500

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All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less.. $2 50
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Citations for Letters of Guardianship..... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration..... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship..... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land..... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors..... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square..... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days..... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time.. 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

☞ GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5:00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3:45 P. M.
Leave Augusta	7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:35 P. M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3:00 A. M.
Leave Augusta	10:00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7:30 A. M.

☞ ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:50 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:20 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4:30 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 A. M.
Leave West Point	11:30 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:45 A. M.

☞ MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M
Arrive at Atlanta	2 00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.18 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted april8-dtw

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, first door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—tly

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,
(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)
Over Kyle's Auction Store,
ATLANTA,.....GEORGIA
☞ Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d2m

H. MARSHALL,
DENTIST,
CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., to Richmond, on W. M. until half-past. july4-dim

DR. J. THOMAS.
E. S. BILLUPS, D. D. S.
BILLUPS & THOMAS,
DENTISTS, Rawls's Building, Whitehall street, over Chamber. ☞ All operations in the latest and most approved style performed in the neatest manner, and to give satisfaction. Special attention given to Children's Teeth. REFER TO—Rev. R. K. Porter, Clayton, Irwin & Boynton, Wm. M. Lowry, W. W. Clayton, J. H. Porter, Major George Hillyer, Langston, Crane & Hammock, Col. T. F. Lowe. july4-1w

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block, Broad street, adjoining Railroad,
Atlanta.....Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign R. D. BADGER. feb20—d6m

DR. J. BORING,
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.
OFFICE—In the back room of E. H. Muse west-side Whitehall street, second door south of Alabama street.
Atlanta, Ga., May 30, 1868—dtf

DR. C. H. MONTGOMERY,
(Office corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts.,)
KILE BUILDING—Second Floor.
OFFICE HOURS DAY AND NIGHT.
may25-d1m

HILL & BLANCHARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Whitehall.....Street.
Above Jack's Confectionery.
D. P. HILL. M. C. BLANCHARD.
June16 d1m

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. je16-d1y

LEAF LARD.
50 CANS Choice Leaf Lard, For sale by LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK, Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. July4-d1w

COURT CALENDAR.

REVISED DECEMBER, 1866.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

Cherokee, 1st Monday in March and August.
Cobb, 3d Monday in March and 1st Monday in October.
Milton, 4th Monday in March and 3d Monday in August.
Forsyth, 1st Monday in April and 4th Monday in August.
Lumpkin, 2d Monday in April and 1st Monday in September.
Dawson, 3d Monday in April and September.
Pickens, 4th Monday in April and September.
Gilmer, 2d Monday in May and October.
Fannin, 3d Monday in May and October.
Union, 4th Monday in May and October.
Towns, Thursday after 4th Monday in May and October, but should the business of the Union Court require it, Towns Court may, by order of the presiding Judge, be adjourned to Monday thereafter.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

Appling, 1st Monday in March and September.
Camden, Friday after 4th Monday in April and October.
Charlton, Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.
Clinch, 4th Monday in March and September.
Coffee, 2d Monday in March and September.
Echols, Monday after 4th Monday in March and September.
Glynn, 3d Monday in April and October.
Pierce, Thursday before 1st Monday in March and September.
Ware, 3d Monday in March and September.
Wayne, 4th Monday in April and October.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

Chattahoochee, 4th Monday in March and September.
Harris, 2d Monday in April and October.
Marion, 3d Monday in April and October.
Muscogee, 2d Monday in May and November.
Schley, 3d Monday in April and October.
Talbot, 3d Monday in March and Septembe .
Taylor, 1st Monday in April and October.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Bartow, 2d Monday in March and September
Catoosa, 2d Monday in May and November.
Cnattooga, 1st Monday in March and September.
Dade, 4th Monday in May and November.
Gordon, 1st Monday in April and October.
Murray, 3d Monday in April and October.
Walker, Monday before 1st Monday in March and September.
Whitfield, 4th Monday in April and Octobe .

COWETA CIRCUIT.

Clayton, 1st Monday in May and November.
DeKalb, 4th Monday in April and October.
Fayette, 2d Monday in March and September.
Fulton, 1st Monday in April and October.
Merriwether, 3d Monday in February and August.
Troup, 3d Monday in May and November.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Bryan, 4th Monday in April, and 2d Monday after 4th Monday in November.
Bullock, Friday after 3d Monday in March, and Friday after 4th Monday in October.
Chatham, 2d Monday in January and May.
Effingham, Monday after 4th Monday in March, and 2d Monday after 4th Monday in October.
Liberty, 3d Monday in April, and Monday after 4th Monday in November.
McIntosh, Thursday after 3d Monday in April and Thursday after 4th Monday in November.
Montgomery, Thursday after 2d Monday in March, and Thursday after 3d Monday in October.
Tattnall, 3d Monday in March and 4th Monday in October.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

Butts, 2d Monday in March and September.
Henry, 3d Monday in April and October.
Monroe, 4th Monday in February and August.
Newton, 3d Monday in March and September.
Pike, 1st Monday in April and October.
Spalding, 1st Monday in February and August.
Upson, 1st Monday in May and November.

MACON CIRCUIT.

Bibb, 3d Monday in May and November.
Crawford, 1st Monday in March and September.
Dooly, 1st Monday in April and October.
Houston, 3d Monday in February and August.
Macon, 2d Monday in March and September.
Twiggs, 4th Monday in March and September.

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

Burke, 3d Monday in May and November.
Columbia, 1st Monday in March and September.
Emanuel, 3d Monday in April and October.
Jefferson, 2d Monday in May and November.
Johnson, 4th Monday in March and September.
Richmond, 2d Monday in January and June.
Scriven, 1st Monday in May and November.
Washington, 2d Monday in March and September.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Baker, 2d Monday in March and September.
Glasscock, 3d Monday in February and August.
Hancock, 2d Monday in April and October.
Hart, 3d Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, 4th Monday in April and October.
Madison, 1st Monday in March and September.
Oglethorpe, 2d Monday in April and October.
Taliaferro, 4th, Monday in February in August.
Warren, 1st Monday in April and October.
Wilkes, 4th Monday in March and September.

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

Baldwin, 4th Monday in February and August.
Greene, 2d Monday in March and September.
Jasper, 4th Monday in April and October.
Jones, 3d Monday in April and October.
Morgan, 1st Monday in March and September.
Putnam, 4th Monday in March and September.
Wilkinson, 1st Monday in April and October.

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

Clay, 4th Monday in February and August, after the next Court.
Early, 1st Monday in April and October.
Miller, 2d Monday in April and October.
Quitman, 3d Monday in May and November.
Randolph, 1st Monday in May and November.
Stewart, 3d Monday in April and October.
Terrell, 4th Monday in May and November.
Webster, 2d Monday in March and September.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

Berien, Monday after Irwin Court.
Brooks, Monday after Lowndes Court.
Colquit, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May and November.
Irwin, on Thursday after Telfair Court.
Laurens, 3d Monday in April and October.
Lowndes, Mondays after Colquit Courts.
Pulaski, 3d Monday in April and October.
Telfair, Friday after 4th Monday in April and October.
Thomas, Monday after Brooks Court.
Wilcox, 4th Monday in April and October.

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

Campbell, 3d Monday in February and August.
Carroll, 1st Monday in April and October.
Coweta, 1st Monday in March and September.
Floyd, 3d Monday in January and July.
Haralson, 3d Monday in April and October.
Heard, 3d Monday in March and September.
Paulding, 1st Monday in February and August.
Polk, 4th Monday in January and July.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Baker, 3d Monday in May and November.
Calhoun, 3d Monday in March and September.
Decatur, 4th Monday in April and October.
Dougherty, 1st Monday in June and December.
Early, 2d Monday in March and September.
Mitchell, 2d Monday in May and November.
Sumter, 3d Monday in April and October.
Worth, 3d Monday in April and October.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Banks, 1st Monday in April and October.
Clark, 1st Monday in February and 2d Monday in August.
Franklin, 2d Monday in April and October.
Gwinnett, 1st Monday in March and 3d Monday in September.
Habersham, 3d Monday in April and October.
Hall, 3d Monday in March and September.
Jackson, 4th Monday in February and August.
Rabun, 1st Monday in April and October.
Walton, 3d Monday in February and August.
White, Monday after 4th April and October.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. MALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas,	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail,	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A.M.	4.30 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	4.30 P.M. 5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.30 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail,	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	12½ o'clock, P M
Open at	2 o'clock, P M
Close at	6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 9, 1868.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Horatio Seymour,

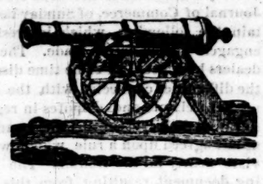
OF NEW YORK.

For President of the United States,

Horatio Seymour,

Of New York,

The Nominee of the Democratic Convention.



Democracy the Hope of the Nation!!

A grand Ratification Meeting will be held to-night at 8 o'clock, at Davis' Hall.

Gen. Toombs and Gov. Cobb will address the Meeting.

At the signal from Democratic Headquarters the illumination will take place.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Horatio Seymour, of New York, Nominee of the National Democracy.

As we write the electric wires are heralding the name of Horatio Seymour our chosen standard bearer,, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Once more the proud banner of Democracy, with the Constitution as its ensign, is unfurled to the breeze. The beacon of liberty to the oppressed, again it is borne by every wind of heaven across the hills and valleys of the land. Broad as our common country, with no East, no West, no North, no South, it embraces all. Inscribed with the principles of free government, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the superiority of the white race, it waves defiance to its enemies from the Penobscot to the Pacific, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The nation wakes from the night-mare embrace of its foes, its heart throbbing to-day with the joy of new-born life. It has been in sore travail, with the evil days passing in dark succession above it, as with sorrow and tears it lamented its lost liberties. Thank God light is again breaking in the east; the night disappears; the day dawns, and the West glows with the reflection of its earliest beams. All hail the day of our redemption! The Red Sea is past; the enemy scattered in dismay. The people of this great nation have sworn by the memories of the past, and by the hopes of the future to rid the country of its Radical curse. Every sense of duty to mankind, to country, to religion and to God, exacts of them this high resolve. With one heart, one soul, one voice, one purpose, and one will, they will now rally to the standard of Democracy as never before. Our platform and our nominee are such as will unite in their support all the Conservative elements of political power in the land. They will enlist the moral and social agencies of a people who spurn the degrading dogmas of fanaticism. Gathering strength and energy from the resistless forces of moral and intellectual manhood, no earthly power shall stay them in their victorious course.

The plotform is the epitome of Democratic principles; the nominee a patriot of the purest mould, his love of country and moral sublimity of character, such as will claim the admiration of all true patriots in the land.

☞ Our paper this evening contains this day's Legislative proceedings in full. Forenoon proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. Abstract of the leading markets. Latest news from all quarters by telegraph and otherwise.

WATCHES AT AUCTION.—Do not fail to attend the watch sale of G. W. Adair, at his office this evening at 5 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—It will be seen from our report of its proceedings, the Senate was again to-day the scene of a ridiculous farce. The dignity of that body suffered in the antic burlesque of the notorious Bradley—Senator from the 1st District.

COTTON FACTORY.—The News and Herald says that an extensive cotton factory is about to be established in Savannah by one of the heavy capitalists of that city.

PENSIONED NEWSPAPERS.—Senator Sherman of Ohio seems disposed to investigate some of the enormous frauds now being perdetrated upon the government. He charges that the Daily Chronicle and Evening Star, of Washington, city, two violent Radical papers, upon the plea that they are entitled to the government advertising, are in the habit of publishing government or official advertisements, wherever found, although their circulation could not reach the points interessed. For instance, they published advertisements for sod to be put on a fort in New Mexico, provisions to be supplied in Utah, post routes in Arizona, etc., etc. These two newspapers had charged the government $1500 each for publishing the laws, when the rates fixed by law to other papers was $315! Senator Cameron charged that these two papers had charged the government, for work and advertising, $40,000 each, for this year.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

Senate met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ketchum.

The roll was called.

It was announced that Mr. Brock, Senator from the 38th district, was present and waiting to take his seat.

Mr. NUNNALLY would suggest whether or no the Senate was acting under the Constitution of Georgia in regard to administering the oath.

The CHAIR said that the Senate was acting under the laws of the United States.

Mr. BROCK then presented himself and took the oath.

The Journal of yesterday was read, and after some slight amendments it was approved.

AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY rose and claimed the floor.

Mr. HOLCOMBE moved a point of order, that reconsideration was first in order.

The CHAIR decided it was, and said the Senator from the 1st district could then proceed.

A motion was made on the Radical side of the house to reconsider so much of yesterday's proceedings as relate to eligibility, and the same be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

There was a motion to lay the question, reconsidered, on the table for the present, which also prevailed, and the CHAIR decided that Aaron Alpeoria had the floor. Aaron quickly "come to time." He proceeded at some length in his usual style. The "pressure" first seemed to be a point of law in connection with eligibility. He remarked that he was a lawyer, and that he ought to be; he had gone thro' the "severest course of training" any man ever had, or ever would, in this country or any other. He had commenced as early as 1840, and "ought to know a thing or two."

Mr. HOLCOMBE here raised a point of order.

The CHAIR notified the Senator that he was digressing. Aaron said "only a few preliminaries."

The CHAIR—The gentleman will please make his as "preliminaries brief as possible."

He again proceeded, dwelling at some length on the greatness of "Our Country," the happy change effected by the result of the rebellion, and the perfect harmony which now prevailed between the two distinct races.

He quoted from Scripture, and compared the present happy domestic relations between black and white to the "lion and lamb lying down together." [We take it that Aaron considered himself the lion, albeit an inferior species of that noble beast.] He then dwelt on Roman history—or, rather, gave the Senate the benefit of many ancient worthies—among them the valient Hannibal. He cited (Scripture again) the case of the man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves, evidently intending to convey the idea that the man was "snubbed" by the Priest, who was a white man, while the good Samaritan, who cared for him, was a negro. He compared the Southern people to Pharaoh and his host. Their folly had been a great blessing to his race. Aaron, every now and then, was called to order, but, as usual, quickly apologized and asked forbearance. He got off several little jokes, again reminded the Senate of his talent, how he had cultivated it, and finally subsided, to the apparent relief of many members of both parties, and especially the President.

T. G. CAMPBELL, sr., (negro), from the Second District, then gained the floor. The reverend gentleman, though full of the deep importance of the issue pending, started out mildly and with some show of caution. He wished to argue the justice of this course—the eligibility of himself and colloagues. Mr. Bradley had argued the legality of their rights. He appealed to the hearts of members; wished them to thoroughly weigh the importance of harmony, and the great evil to result from discrimination. He presented himself with all the advantages of public sympathy—the natural result of the change which had taken place. It behooved him to look after the interest of his own race. He was opposed to bringing into the Senate political discussions: but this much he would say, that for thirty-nine years he had been unable to put his foot on an inch of Northern soil, unless he had been born there. They might oust him from this Senate, but he would cling to them—the people from the Rio Grande to the Rocky Mountains should know of their conduct. People in glass houses should not throw stones. He cautioned the Senate to weigh well what they were going to do. He finally concluded by adverting to the distinction now made on railroads, steamboats, and elsewhere, and said the laws of the country gave no protection to his race. Their privileges were now greatly curtailed. He hoped gentlemen would act without prujudice, deal fairly with himself and his friends whose eligibility was in question for investigation. He hoped the resolution would be expunged. He would move.—(Here he stated that he desired to hear from others, and would cease to speak further.)

Mr. BROCK (Rad.) called for the reading of the resolution. Read.

The motion to lay on the table, was withdrawn.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was withdrawn.

Mr. ADKINS, of the 19th district, then proceeded to address the Senate. He was opposed to any distinction on account of color. Humanity and every noble feeling should actuate men not to discriminate. The time had not yet come for the lion and the lamb to lie down together; but he hoped it would soon be ushered in. The calamities predicted by the Democratic party did not exist—"they aint anywhar." The country is progressing and will continue to do so. He felt for the colored Senators; was willing that the bill should be expunged, postponed, tabled, or anything else, so that the negro Senators might be permitted to retain their seats.

Mr. BROCK, from the 38th, having the floor, proceeded to explain his position.—He should vote for the Government which gave him protection; was opposed to discrimination; wanted the investigation conducted according to the laws of the Government and the Constitution. He suggested that the question be submitted to a committee appointed by the President. In this way, it could be easily settled, and prevent much unnecessary discussion. He had been a former member of the Legislature for four sessions; was a member when an attempt was made to impose an unjust taxation upon the colored race. He fought against it; he would stand up for the same principle now. He was for peace and harmony; hoped that the whole matter would be referred to a committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the resolution by striking out the names of certain Senators. No second, and no action was taken on the matter.

Mr. HOLCOMBE rose, but yielded to Mr. Candler.

Mr. CANDLER was of opinion that there was some misunderstanding as to legality of proceedure in determining the issue. He wished to vote right. He hoped the Senate would make no distinction in the matter, but would fairly determine the eligibility of persons of color and all others. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table for the present.

The motion was carried.

Mr. CANDLER presented a memorial from Mr. Maddox in relation to the right of J. H. McWhorter, Senator from the 30th district to a seat as Senator.

The memorial was ordered to be read, which was done, and

Mr. CANDLER moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A discussion arose as to whether the momorial could properly be acted upon by the Senate, or whether it was a matter for Gen. Meade's decision. It relates to fraudulent election.

A motion was then made to lay the memorial on the table. On the vote a division was called for, and resulted yeas 18; nays 17.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

The PRESIDENT said a communication from the Governor was expected at 12 o'clock, and hoped the motion to adjourn would be withdrawn, which was done.

A motion then prevailed to take a recess of fifteen minutes.

The time having elapsed, the Senate was again called to order, when having nothing from the Governor, the Senate adjourned till 10 A.M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

House met at 10 o'clock—Speaker McWhorter in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. W. M. Crumley, and the roll called.

Proceedings of previous day read and confirmed.

Two new members presented themselves at the Speaker's desk and were qualified, his Honor John Collier administering the oath. Names of new members, M. Fincannon, of Rabun, and F. M. Smith, of Charlton.

Mr. PHILLIPS, Chairman of the Committee to prepare rules for the House, made a minority report.

Majority report on the same was read.

[The minority report adopted the rules which governed the House of Representatives in 1865, and designated "Jefferson's Manual" as the proper reference in questions or points where the rules of 1865 are not explicit. The majority report differed from that of the minority only in the selection of "Cushing's Manual" as the proper reference.]

It was moved that the majority report be taken up and acted upon.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troupe, moved that both reports, embracing the rules recommended by each, be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, opposed the motion on the score of economy.

Mr. O'NEAL, from Lowndes, favored the motion, and while he was not insensible to the question of economy, thought they should be printed.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, favored the motion to print.

Some unimportant discussion ensued for and against the motion to print both reports and make them the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. HALL, of Greene, offered as a substitute that the rules of the Legislature of 1865, be adopted.

Mr. HUDSON, of Harris, moved that the rules governing the House of 1865 be read.

This motion was adopted, and the Clerk read the rules.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troup, insisted upon his motion to print, and make the matter the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Echols, opposed the motion.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, urged the adoption of the motion to print, and have the subject discussed to-morrow.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, moved that the rules as read, (rules of the House of 1865,) be adopted.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table.

To decide the latter motion it was necessary to have the yeas and nays called, which stood as follows: yeas 76; nays 90.

The motion, therefore, to lay on the table was lost.

The motion of Mr. Scott, of Floyd, was then taken up.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, moved to amend Mr. Scott's motion by adopting the rules of 1865, section by section.

Mr. SCOTT refused to accept the amendment of Mr. Bryant, on the ground of a useless expenditure of time. It might take two weeks to discuss each rule separately.

Mr. BRYANT wanted to know if he had not the right to ask for a division.

The SPEAKER said that he had, but the House would have to sustain it.

Mr. RICE, of Columbia, moved a re-commitment of the matter to the Committee, for he was satisfied that they had not given it the proper consideration.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, said that the rules of 1865 had governed the House for many years, and could not be other than satisfactory. He was opposed to re-commitment, for that had been already voted down by the House refusing to lay the subject over. He favored the motion of Mr. Scott, of Floyd.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, was opposed to re-committing the two reports. The rules of 1865 were not born in a day, but were the result of mature deliberation. Wise heads had made them, and they had been found good enough. He moved the adoption of Mr. Scott's substitute.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, insisted upon re-committing the majority and minority reports.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, was in favor of adopting the rules of 1865. He hoped the motion to re-commit would not prevail.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troup, said that he had discovered some things in the rules he wanted changed, and it was important that time should be had to make such changes. There was no use in such haste, and moved for a re-commitment.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, said the committee *had* been in session, and if they did not agree then, was it likely that they would agree to-morrow? Would not the same objections again arise. He insisted upon his motion.

The SPEAKER then put the question of re-committing the reports, when it was found necessary to call the yeas and nays to decide. They stood as follows: Yeas 66, nays 95. The question to re-commit was therefore lost.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, called for the previous question. (Mr. Scott's substitute,) which motion was sustained by the House.

The SPEAKER then put the main question, (Mr. Scott's substitute,) and it was adopted without further opposition.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn, offered a resolution that 200 copies of the rules which governed the House in 1865 be printed. Adopted.

A resolution was offered that locks be procured for the desk of each member; which was amended by Mr. — ——, that each member pay for his own lock. Adopted as amended, amid considerable laughter, the amendment coming from and supported by the Democratic side of the House.

The following was offered by Mr. W. M. TUMLIN, of Randolph:

Whereas, The people of Georgia, impoverished by war and borne down by misfortune, are suffering under the onerous burden of Federal and State taxes; be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly now convened, that it becomes the solemn duty of the representatives of the people to economize their own time and the people's money; and to that end they should dispense with every office not absolutely necessary for the civil government of the State; that no new office shall be created; that the salaries of all present officers be reduced to the lowest possible figures; and that the pay of the members be fixed at their actual necessary expenses. Lost.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troup, offered a resolution that in future the House should meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M. Adopted.

Upon motion, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ASHBURN TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

MCPHERSON BARRACKS, July 9, 1868.

Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The testimony of Miss Wooddie Shepherd was read, in part, in her hearing. The following corrections were made by that lady, to-wit: I meant to say that when I first heard of the arrest of Mr. Bedell, I thought that they—the Radicals—had arrested him because he was a strong Democrat. I went through Mrs. Moore's room to get into my room. My room is the third room on the line, but the second room from Dr. Kirksey's. As a general correction, I wish to state that, when I said Yankees, I meant the Radicals; all Yankees are not Radicals; Some are Democrats. When I was stating who were in the house the night that A. was killed, I neglected to mention the name of Dr. Kirksey. He was there also. My mother sometimes goes around with me, and sometimes afterwards, to see that it is well done, (the closing of the house.)

The Court approved the record thus amended as far as read.

The Phonographer said that he had not been able to reduce the whole of Miss Shepherd's testimony to long-hand on account of its extreme length.

Mr. Stephens, for the Defense, said that if the Court would permit him, he wished to suggest that the notes of the Reporter were not the record. The record was to be made up from them. The notes were in a character or sort of short-hand, which very few persons could read or understand. They had to be translated, and even the Reporter himself might make mistakes in some of his characters; and hence the record might be erroneous without any opportunity ever being given the witnesses either to correct or explain; which right is secured to all witnesses even under the Rules and Articles of War.

The Commission after retiring for deliberation, returned, when the Judge Advocate announced that the suggestion had been adopted.

Mr. Davis Phonographer, stated that he had already as much matter on hand as he and the Associate Reporter could possibly reduce to writing by to-morrow morning; whereupon the President announced the adjournment of the Court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[The first business of the Court to-morrow will be the reading of the balance of Miss Shepherd's testimony.]

CITY AFFAIRS.

KENNY, OF THE CHICAGO ALE DEPOT, returned this morning. As the weather is warm and times are dull, he reduces drinks to fifteen cents, and would be happy to see all his old friends and new ones. The retail and wholesale prices of Chicago Ale remain as heretofore. jy9-1t

VERY CONVENIENT.—The early adjournment of the Military Court gives Gov. Brown, who is associate counsel for the prosecution, a good chance to look after his interests at the Capitol. This is the second time this week that the Radical aspirant for Senatorial honors has had a day to himself.

WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FROM A HOG BUT A GRUNT?—The disgraceful manner in which Governor Brown has acted toward the ladies who, yesterday and the day before, testified for the defense in the trial of the Columbus prisoners, is enough to weary contempt."

These ladies are from the very best society in Columbus. The abortive effort of Gov. Brown to cast suspicion upon their veracity, by his cunning and unwarranted style of cross-examination, can do them no hurt beyond a momentary unpleasantness. On his name the dishonor is imperishable

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION!

Pendleton's Name Withdrawn.

Seymour Unanimously Nominated.

NEW YORK, July 9.—On the nineteenth ballot Pendleton being withdrawn, Ohio voted for Parker; New York adhered to Hendricks; Tennessee voted for Hancock. Result: Hancock 135½; Hendricks 107½, others scattering. California voted for Fields; Missouri for Blair.

On the twentieth ballot Ohio gave Hancock 11. Chase lost half the vote he had steadily received from California. Result: Hancock 140½; Hendricks 121.

On the 21st ballot Missouri voted for Hancock; Tennessee split, giving the Presidents; Massachusetts voted for Chase. [Four hisses drowned by tumultuous applause.] Result—Hancock 135½; Hendricks 132; English 19; Chase 4.

On the 22d Ohio declared for Seymour. Hendricks gained heavily.

Seymour positively declined the nomination.

Vallandigham insisted that Seymour must yield to the domonstration in his behalf.

North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and others, changed their votes for Seymour.

Seymour was nominated.

Delegates all over the Hall arose to their feet crying, "Change our votes."

State after State changed their votes.

The excitement reached the streets.

Cannon belched forth the news.

Seymour received a unanimous vote.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A strong movement is on foot in the Senate to restore the Whisky Tax to two dollars a gallon, though it is thought it will be ineffectual.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Gold 40½. Sixty-two coupons 13¾. North Carolina 6's 74¾; Ex. coupons 73. Virginia Ex. coupons

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE is located on Alabama street, next door to the Ladies' Entrance of the United States Hotel, first floor. The COUNTING ROOM is in the front of the building, where all matters of a business character will be transacted. The EDITORIAL ROOM is in the rear of the same, access being had to it through the Counting Room. Immediately adjoining the Counting Room we have arranged a comfortable READING ROOM, where the public will find all the prominent Daily and Weekly Journals of the country. To this Reading Room we extend a cordial invitation to all.

COMMUNICATIONS giving interesting information from all parts of the country solicited; as well as contributions of a Literary and Political nature, the Editor agreeing to give publicity to only such as in his judgment will be of interest to the patrons of the paper. In no instance will rejected MS. be returned.

A BULLETIN BOARD will be found in front of THE CONSTITUTION establishment, on which will be posted the latest telegraphic news—political and commercial—and such other matters of interest as may come to hand after the morning paper has gone out. To this Board public attention is directed.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION will be delivered to city subscribers by faithful carriers at sunrise, and it is requested that any irregularity or non-reception of the paper be promptly reported at the Counting Room. Terms of the Daily: TEN DOLLARS per annum; Weekly, THREE DOLLARS per annum; Daily per month, ONE DOLLAR; Single Copies, TEN CENTS, to be had of newsboys, at the Counting Room, or on the Counters of Phillips & Crew, and the News Stands generally. THE CONSTITUTION will also be found every day in the hands of News boys on the several lines of railway.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received as late as nine o'clock P. M., but in order to secure insertion the following morning they should be handed in by TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon. LOCAL NOTICES will be charged TWENTY FIVE CENTS per line; SPECIAL NOTICES Twenty Cents per line. In the regular Advertising columns ONE DOLLAR per square will be charged for the first insertion. For a longer period, or contract, see another column.

LETTERS of a financial or business character should be addressed to "THE CONSTITUTION, Box 82, ATLANTA, GA.," while those of a political nature, or having reference to matters other than business should be directed to

CAREY W. STYLES & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 10, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

The Ball Opens.

Generals Toombs and Cobb spoke at Davis' Hall last night. The silence of these two distinguished sons is at length broken, and their eloquent voices will be heard from the mountains to the sea. The people of Georgia have ever delighted to honor these, her orator-sons and statesmen, and with Toombs, Cobb and Stephens to direct, no earthly power shall impede our march to victory. The people will rejoice to learn that their fetters are broken, and that Toombs and Cobb have spoken. They eagerly await the response of Mr. Stephens to the bugle call of his native State. Georgia loves her honored trio of gifted sons. Under their direction she achieved greatness and glory in the past. From the disgusting spectacle of false measures and the bad men who have stolen into her places of preferment, she turns with a trusting heart to these her true and gifted sons.

Toombs and Cobb have spoken. In the pending canvass their voices will ring like a slogan of war throughout the State. May we not hope that at an early day the voice of Mr. Stephens, like a shrill clarion in response to the will of the people, will be heard in the cause of truth.

The Democratic Nominees.

In our last evening's issue we announced the unanimous nomination of Horatio Seymour, of New York, as the choice of the National Democratic Convention. Later in the evening we were advised by special telegram from New York of the nomination of Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency. Our ticket is now complete, and it is such an one as will challenge the admiration of our friends and carry dismay to our enemies. With such a platform and such nominees the Democratic party goes before the country with an invincibility that will sweep everything before it. It will carry the country like a tempest in its might, prostrating everything that dare oppose its power. A Waterloo defeat will overtake our opponents at the polls in November next. A repetition of 1840 and again of 1852, first in the election of Harrison, and second in that of Pierce, awaits us at the polls.

Democrats! the time for action is at hand! Lay off your coats and go to work! Work with an unflagging energy until in November you have secured the redemption of your country and the salvation of the Republic!

"MY HONOR AS A SOLDIER!"—I am a Democrat, every man in my regiment is a Democratic, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with that people.—*Col. U. S. Grant in* 1861.

If Grant's pledges of honor as a soldier was so faithlessly broken, what is it worth as a civilian? His treachery in the past accords well with his declaration in the future, of "no policy of my own." We submit, in view of his recreancy to his honor as a soldier in 1861, his betrayal of President Johnson in 1868, and his sale, body, breeches and boots, to the Chicago Convention, whether he is longer entitled to the respect or confidence of a gentleman?

"THE WILD HUNT."—We would infer that the political spoil is very precious in Atlanta from the eager cormorants awaiting its distribution. We sympathise with Gov. Bullock. It were better for him had not greatness been so suddenly thrust upon him. The Radical Convention should have provided all of its friends with an office, in the new Constitution, and saved the party this wrangling in its ranks. But we forget that the incoming carpet-baggers would not have been provided for.

☞ When a white man like Joseph E. Brown becomes the political football of dirty insolent negroes, instead of giving him an additional kick, should not all good men rather lament his fallen estate?

☞ The Forsyth Advertiser says rain has been very general in Monroe county, and the crops bid fair for an abundant yield. The Advertiser says there has been more grain planted in Monroe this year than in any year since the war.

Sensible view of the situation.

Tremendous Democratic Meeting at Davis' Hall!

Address of Hon. Robt. Toombs and Hon. Howell Cobb.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Democrats, according to previous notice, held a popular meeting at Davis' Hall. It was our pleasure to be present, and we do not hesitate to state that it was the largest assemblage of persons collected under one roof in Georgia since the surrender. The fact that it had been raining all the evening up to the appointed hour of meeting, gives a peculiar significance to this enthusiastic demonstration. The people were too much in earnest to be baulked by "wind or weather." The simple announcement that Robert Toombs and Howell Cobb would address the meeting was all sufficient to arouse the heart of the Democracy. When the popular favorites entered the hall, they found at least two thousand *white* men already there to greet the old champions who led them in the past. And they were greeted with a shout that had in it the "ring of the old metal." The enthusiasm was unbounded. When Mr. Toombs rose to address the assemblage, we can compare the scene to nothing less than a stupendous camp-meeting, where everybody is converted, and vieing with each other to see who can shout the loudest. Mr. Toombs rose, majestic as of yore, and entered at once upon the one great subject which had brought the party together—the ratification of the New York nominees. The highest encomiums were pronounced by the elegant speaker upon the nominees—Seymour and Blair. He had known them in the past and was willing to risk them in the future. Mr. Seymour was a pure and patriotic man, with ability fully equal to the responsibilities of the great office he would be called to fill by the voice of the American people through the instrumentality of its exponent—the Democratic party. Gen. Blair had distinguished himself in the armies of the country. True, he had fought against the South in war; but he was now an advocate for peace—peace for the whole country. It was he whose love of justice prompted him to test the constitutionality of the test oath in Missouri, not to serve himself, but that of those honored Missourians we cast their destiny with Georgia, who fought side by side with her sons and against him, might not be defrauded of an inalienable right—the right to vote. Radicalism, the greatest criminal the world ever saw, is now on trial before the grand inquest of the Democratic party. Men of the South should fly to the arms of Northern allies to assist in crushing the viper out of existence.

Mr. Toombs spoke only about twenty minutes. His tone was much more moderate than we expected it would be, from what we had heard of his usual style, when addressing the masses.

Mr. Cobb's speech was more lengthy. He made one of his happiest efforts, and addressed himself more particularly to the political issues now presented to the people of Georgia. Grant and the Chicago platform were seered with the fires of his indignation. The election of such a man upon such a set of principles would be the greatest calamity that could possibly befall the whole country. Members of both Houses of the Legislature were reminded that they would soon be called upon to perform a most responsible duty—that of electing men to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States. Would they elect to that position a man whose principles are in harmony with those enunciated by the Chicago Convention? Would they elect a man who is willing to confess that a negro is equal to a white man in Georgia, but unequal to a citizen of Ohio? A man who acknowledges his own infamy to the white population of the North? He advised them, by all means, to vote for any good appointee of the Governor to any of the judicial or other offices. but never for a man for anything who had assisted in the building of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Cobb's speech was received with enthusiastic cheering. He made some capital hits, and we have not the slightest doubt that more than one Radical member of the Senate of Georgia went to bed with "a flea in their ear." At the conclusion of this speech, Senator Holcombe was lustily called for, and made some few very pertinent remarks, which "brought down the house" repeatedly. Mr. H. is one of the stoutest and staunchest democrats in the Senate. With a majority of just such men in that body, Gov. Bullock would find it difficult to do much harm.

Col. Glenn being called for, said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would not detain the meeting with a speech, but would offer as a substitute three cheers for the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. It is needless to add that thunder followed.

The meeting then quietly dispersed.

Enthusiasm of the People.

ILLUMINATION LAST NIGHT.

The good people of this city have not been so thoroughly enthused in many long years as they were on last night. The final result at New York, which for some days had been so eagerly looked for, was received in the afternoon with every demonstration of approval, and while it was the desire of our people to give a general public expression to that approval, the time was too brief in which to prepare. As it was, however, the hastily called meeting at Davis' Hall, was overwhelmingly attended, and the illuminations though few in number, were of a brilliant character. Of these, special mention may be made of "Granite Block," wherein are located Democratic Headquarters. The entire structure was enwrapped in a blaze of splendor, and presented, in the blackness of night, a spectacle of beauty our pen cannot describe. Demonstrations of a like character, but of far less extent, at other points, we have not space to speak of. Suffice it, there was lively evidence last night of the existence of that "life in the old land yet" which sustains us in our afflictions, bids us to struggle and hope on, and will, sooner or later, secure our disenthrallment.

☞ Immigration from Europe to the United States never was so large as now One hundred and thirty of the best steamships are running, and many of the people coming are of a high class, having money, skill and brains.

☞ The Augusta papers announce the death of Benjamin Brantley, at Little Rock, Arkansas, 25th ult. The deceased will be remembered as the publisher of the Christian Index, and the Temperance Banner, at Penfield, Georgia.

Legal Effect of Amnesty.

The Amnesty Proclamation of the 4th of July places all the people of the United States upon a complete political and civil equality, says the National Intelligencer "except indeed such as have been indicted for offending against the laws of the United States, or of the States in any part of the Union," who "have to await the determination of the judiciary in their jurisdiction," the President having excepted such from the benefit of his proclamation. All other persons, it says, "are, in law, innocent of crime, and, in the language of Lord Coke, 'new men' if they have heretofore violated the criminal laws of the United States by participating in the late civil war." It follows, it adds, "that a person who was a rebel, no more than a person who was never a rebel, is subject to be challenged at the polls of his vicinage on grounds of rebellion, or to be governed by military authority in any matter."

In regard to the power of the States to regulate suffrage, it says, that "the proscription of a valuable franchise in 1868 for acts done to the prejudice of the public good in 1864, or earlier, would appear to the most stupid or blinded as simply an *ex post facto* law. The Constitution contains these words (article 1, section 10):—"No State shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

The Intelligencer cites the limitation of the power of Congress in the preceding section, which prohibits that body also from passing "any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law;" and it asks how can the fourteenth article, known as the "constitutional amendment," should it be adopted, operate as applicable to a 'rebel' upon a person who, before it went into effect, had to all purposes and all intents, and under all senses known to law, ceased not only to be, but *even to have been*, a rebel."

On these grounds it declares the right of all persons in the South to vote at the approaching national elections, and that "it is the duty of those who may be charged with the supervision of elections in the South to see that no man is wronged in the premises."

And these persons so "charged with the supervision" are the very persons who will see that the wrong is done. They are appointed for the express purpose of wrong and outrage, and no authority of law or Constitution, nor no right, however clear, will be respected by them. We shall have an additional illustration of the abominable tyranny to which the South is subjected by a brutal party in power, whose object has been all the time to oppress the white men and diminish their power in the Government, while the late black slaves were enfranchised and put in control of the government; and when that could not be done otherwise, it was done by frauds upon the ballot-box and by continuing the polls open for as many as eight days at a time to give the more complete opportunity to carry out these frauds.

If we appeal to the judiciary, that is or will be in the hands of Radicals, at least until we get up to the Supreme Court; and before any help can come from that body, the time will have passed for the citizen to exercise his right; the wrong will have been done, and there will be no mode of undoing it. The elections will have been certified and returned, and the Executive being helpless, Congress and the army, headed by General Grant, will go ahead in their own way utterly regardless of laws or rights.

Perhaps this will be all the better as heaping up wrong to give that revolution which must hurl the present party from power down to everlasting execration, increased wrath and force.

JACKSON COUNTY, FLA.—The Marianna Courier of July 1st says, the recent rains have improved the corn crops in that (Jackson) county. It says the most favorable season, however, will not recover the corn crop from the effects of the rains at the time of planting, and the subsequent drought. The cotton, where clean, looks well. The plant needs work. The cane crop is not as forward, owing to the drought, on good land with favorable seasons it will yield probably as well.

☞ A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who professes to know, says that the circulation of the London Times is about 60,000 daily, that of the Telegraph 120,000 to 140,000, of the Standard not far from 100,000, the Star 25,000, the Post 4000, the Advertiser 5000, and the Pall Mall Gazette 12,000. The Daily News began its circulation as a penny paper at 50,000, and is rapidly increasing. The Saturday Review has a sale of less than 10,000, and the Speetator averages 7000.

TAXING THE BONDS.—The New York Times does not appear to think that the Southern people are more to be feared on the subject of repudiation than its own party. Referring to this subject it says; "A large number of the Radical members of Congress have themselves just voted for a measure, the taxation on the interest on bonds, or rather its forcible reduction. which is as damaging as anything well could be to the national credit and honor. They know it is a violation of the law and the terms of the contract; but demagoguery is stronger with them than principle, and good faith weaker than their appetite for rascality."

STRANGE IF TRUE.—The Richmond Dispatch says that recent investigations have brought to light frauds in the Quartermaster's Department in that city, and that the officers in charge were actually *removed*. This is strange indeed. Apply the same rule generally and how many Radical public functionaries would retain their positions?

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A LEG.—In the case of Dr. John Flint, of Boston, against the New York and Norwich Transportation Company, to recover damages for the loss of one of his legs, occasioned by the discharge of a musket in the hands of a United States soldier, in June, 1864, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—The Eatonton Press and Messenger of the 7th, says:

The weather is still dry and hot, and we learn from farmers that the corn crops generally through the country are suffering greatly for the want of rain.

☞ The Augusta papers announce the death of John G. Coffin, an old citizen of that place.

☞ Shanghae dispatches to London, on the 6th instant, announce that the revolution in Japan has been resumed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Greatest Excitement and Enthusiasm.

IMMENSE CROWDS IN FRONT OF TAMMANY HALL.

Speeches by Generals Hampton and Forrest.

THE SOLDIERS JUBILANT.

Speeches by Confederate Generals.

BALLOT UNANIMOUS FOR F. P. BLAIR.

Streets Crowded With People.

The Best Feeling Prevailing.

Congressional Proceedings.

Strike Among the Miners.

[Special to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—Horatio Seymour unanimously nominated on the twenty-second ballot. Excitement and enthusiasm terrific.

NEW YORK, July 9 12 45 P. M.—Vallandigham and Keirnan insisted on Seymour's nomination willing or unwilling. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts changed their votes to Seymour in the midst of the greatest confusion and cheering.

1 P. M.—The hall is now one scene of excitement. Each State is anxious to name Seymour, and as there is no opposition, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana have pronounced in his favor, and Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and all the others will follow.

1:10 P. M.—As each State records her vote they are received with tremendous applause. The various chairmen prefaced the State vote with a few remarks. The endorsement of the Southern and Western States meet with most hearty applause.

1:17 P. M.—Mr. Tilden, of New York, was the last to speak, and in a short speech of thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on New York, the nomination was ratified by three cheers.

1:16 P. M.—All the States have voted for Seymour. Intense excitement pervades the audience and the delegates are standing up cheering and waving handkerchiefs, and cannons are booming outside

1:26 P. M.—The vote is 317 for Seymour. It caused the most enthusiastic applause. The Vice President looks very much like Blair. The rolls are now being called.

1:25 P. M.—The Convention has adjourned one hour to consult on the nomination for Vice President.

1:28 P. M.—The Pennsylvania delegates have agreed, in caucus, to vote for Blair. He or Ewing will get it. During the recess ten thousand people assembled in front of Tammany Hall Speeches were made amidst continuous cheering.

2:20, P. M.—The Convention is about to meet.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, is named by many Southern delegates as the candidate for Vice President. It is probable either he, Blair or Ewing will be nominated.

2:30, P. M.—Illinois names Gen. McClernand, but he withdraws.

2:38, P. M.—Illinois names Dodge.

Wade Hampton's speech was made amidst the greatest applause, cheer after cheer rolling up when he declared for Blair.

F. P. Blair was nominated on the first ballot for Vice President amidst immense applause.

The soldiers are jubilant. Speeches were made, mostly by Confederate officers.

When General Kemper, of Virginia, endorsed Blair, the cheers given Hampton were increased. The ballot was unanimous for Blair—317.

3:15, P. M.—Mr. Tilder concurred for New York State in the nomination of Blair. Immense cheering.

3:20, P. M.—The closing of the Convention was of the most pleasant nature—the officers mingling freely, and pledging each other to work earnestly for the ticket.

After General Hampton's speech, all the Union Generals present congratulated him.

3:22, P. M.—General Forrest, of Tennessee, cast the vote of his State, making a few remarks, which were received with rounds of applause.

3:20, P. M.—The streets are crowded with people, all pleased with the nominees. The best feeling prevails. The ticket is considered sure in November. Shouts for Seymour.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senate rejected Perry Fuller, vice Rollins.

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, July 9.—Two passenger cars went through the bridge near Union Mills Number killed and wounded. It is thought the bridge was tampered with for the purpose of plunder.

Strike Among Miners.

POTTSVILLE, July 9.—There is a strike among the miners here, growing out of a reduction of hours with a corresponding reduction of wages. A body of two hundred are compelling workmen to quit. Gov. Geary threatens to use force if necessary to secure contented workmen from molestation.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—*Senate.*—A resolution enquiring how many States had adopted the 14th article, and directing Secretary Seward to report any additional adoption as soon as reported, passed.

The bill funding compound interest notes was postponed. The discussion showed that there were thirty millions of these notes out.

The tax bill was resumed. The amendment restoring the whisky tax to two dollars was lost by a vote of 14 to 27. The amendment relieving mineral oils from tax was adopted and the bill passed.

Reverdy Johnson delivered his valedictory.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—Business unimportant. No quorum most of the time. Adjourned.

The report that Representative Eldridge was killed was false.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, July 9.—The nomination of Seymour was received with enthusiasm. There will be a grand demonstration to-morrow night. A private despatch to the Chronicle says Bullock's message recommends the purging of both houses. As the Legislature stands [the Democrats] have a majority in the Lower House. It is presumed the Radicals can only secure working majorities by ousting Democrats on the ground of not having their disabilities removed by Congress.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, July 9.—Robert K. Scott was inaugurated Governor in the presence of both houses of the Legislature, accompanied by Governor Orr.—The oath of office was administered by the President of the Convention. His inaugural address and message are conservative. The military fired a salute of 19 guns. His Recommendations refer chiefly to the development of the State's resources.

A bill was introduced into the Senate reorganizing the courts, protecting homesteads and validating the laws of the Provisional Government.

Wright (colored) introduced a joint resolution reviving disabilities.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Convention of farmers in session at Burkeville, representing 12 Virginia and several North Carolina counties adjourned after passing resolutions expressing a willingness to sell lands to purchasers from any section of the United States; also recommending the formation of companies in each county to sell lands to foreigners.

The Conservatives will hold a meeting at the Theater on Saturday night to ratify the New York nominations. Goode, Bocock, Baldwin and others are to address it.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Seymour's nomination gives general satisfaction.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 700 bales at 32 1-2. Flour closed dull, buyers refusing the advance quoted at noon—State 6 90a8 65; Ohio 7 35a9 30; Western 6 90a9 75; Southern, common to fair extra 9 00a9 50. Wheat closed dull; noon advance lost; new Amber Georgia 2 55; white Georgia 2 65. Corn closed quiet; noon advance lost; mixed Western 1 12a1 14. Mess pork a shade firmer. Lard—kettle 17½a18. Groceries dull and nominal. Turpentine 42 1-2a43. Rosin 2 75a7 00. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Virginia sixes 67 bid, 45 asked; '62 coupons, 59 1-2 asked.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Governments firm. Tennessee sixes 71 1-2, new 69¾. Virginia sixes 58. North Carolina 74 1-2. Gold 1 40¾. Sterling Exchange 10½.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Mess pork 27 75a8 00. Bacon shoulders 13¾. Lard firm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 32 1-2; sales 32; exports 443. Sugar and molasses nominal. Flour firm; superfine 8 50; treble extra 9; choice 11 50a12. Corn quiet at 90 a 95. Oats firmer at 72 1-2. Pork firm at 29. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13; clear sides 17. Lard firmer; tierces 17 1-2; keg 19 1-2.

Gold 39¾a40. Sterling 83 1-2a85 1-2. New York sight ¾.

MOBILE, July 9.—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal. Receipts none; exports 61.

WILMINGTON, July 9.—Spts. Turpentine firm at 38 1-2; dry casks 39. Rosin firm; strained 1 90; No. 2, 2 00; No. 1, 3 50; extra pale 4 87 1-2. Tar declined. Cotton dull—no sales; middlings nominally 31; receipts 234.

AUGUSTA, July 9.—Nothing doing in cotton today; middlings at 31; receipts bales.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 32; receipts 18 bales; receipts of the week 170 bales; sales for the week 720 bales.

COTTON RECLAMATIONS.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of Sunday last, contains the following, which interest those engaged in the cotton trade. The cotton dealers have been for some time discussing the difficulties connected with the adjustment of claims and disputes in regard to sales and deliveries of this staple, and have at last agreed upon a rule which will obviate nearly all the trouble. The following document, resulting from this agreement, has been signed by the whole trade. We find sixty names appended to it, and can recall but two firms not thus represented. These two are incidentally omitted, only because of the absence of those entitled to decide the question:

We, the undersigned, receivers of and dealers in cotton, do hereby authorize all brokers through whom we may sell cotton, to insert in all contracts of sales made on our account, the following clause, and pledge ourselves to enforce the same on all sales made for us, on and after this date, viz:

"No reclamations allowed on any cotton of the grade of 'low middling,' and below, unless the difference in qualities in any one bale is to the extent of one full grade, and even in such case no reclamation to be allowed unless claimed on delivery of the cotton. No reclamation allowed for iron hoops or bands to the number of six on each bale, if not of unusual weight."

SWEET POTATO SEED FROM THE BLOOM. A correspondent of the Plow, Loom and Anvil, says he has raised, for three years past, sweet potatoes of better quality than usual, in the following way:

The yam potato vine blooms in August; in about a month thereafter, they form a pod; the seeds are formed of about the size of a sage and of about the same color. The pods should be noticed and gathered when ripe, or else those will soon drop. In the spring, at the usual time of sowing the seed, I sow them in the same way I sow cabbage seed. They do not come up quite as soon, but will continue doing so during spring. The plant is small and delicate in appearance, and should be drawn in a wet season with a little dirt attached to it and transplanted. The leaf and vine have a different appearance from the potato, and will be found to grow larger and smoother than usual. I prefer this method, after satisfactory practice in raising the potato to any other.

THE FRUIT TRADE WITH THE NORTH. This trade is assuming considerable proportions, and will in time be an important adjunct of the shipping business at a time when commercial affairs generally are dull. To make the shipment of fruit profitable, however, care must be taken to pack the fruit well and to put it on shipboard in such a manner that it will have full ventilation and be protected from rain and extreme heat. If the crates are jammed close to each other there is no circulation of air; if the rain falls on them, followed by a hot sun, the fruit must rot and become valueless. The subjoined extract from the New York Tribune of July 1st, shows the necessity of careful stowage, and our steamship lines have shown so great a desire to meet the wishes of their patrons, that we have no hesitation in calling the matter to their serious attention: "A West street dealer received seven hundred crates (one bushel each) of Charleston peaches to-day, mostly in poor order. The bulk had to be sold at $1 to $3 per crate, with some as low as 75 cents, and the best at $5 to $6. The loss on fruit by this steamer alone will amount to $3,000, the most of which, dealers assert, could be saved with a proper and inexpensive system of ventilation, together with care in putting up and handling the fruit."—*Charleston News.*

DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.—Almost every description of trade is as near at a stand as we have almost ever known it to be in this city. Beginning with our great staples—iron and coal—we are informed that the trade in neither affords any profit. Pig iron would probably pay at current prices if there was any considerable demand for it; but it does not pay manufacturers to work it up. The trade in it is necessarily very slack, and while this is the case with the iron trade, on the spirit and success of which an active coal trade so much depends, it is not surprising that those engaged in the latter complain not only of low prices, but of lack of demand at any price. While the production of coal keeps up, the demand for it is very light. The tonnage to the close of last week amounted to 5,644,313 tons, against 5,126,095 tons to the same time last year, showing an increase of 517,218 tons. The increased shipments of coal within the last week or two indicate a belief that the prices of coal have touched bottom. In the mining region there has been a small advance in prices, but as yet they are unchangable in the Leigh and Schuylkill region—*Phila. Ledger, July 24.*

☞ The favorite candidates for office at the South, not only civic but State, and even Congressional, appear to be gentlemen recently from the North. Thus, for example, the Raleigh telegram informs us that "Gen. Abbott, of New Hampshire, is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate; also Col. Heaton of Ohio." If gentlemen from New Hampshire and Ohio should represent North Carolina in Congress, why not give a wider choice of candidates? Why not throw open all New Hampshire and Ohio, and all the other States, to competition, instead of restricting the selection to a few immigrants?—The Constitution only provides that a Representative or a Senator "shall, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." Accordingly, a delicate intimation could be given to the favorite man, who, thereupon, would quietly remove to the "State of his adoption" in season to be an inhabitant at the time of his election. Let us hope, rather, that genuine residents of the South, familiar with its wants and feelings from long experience, may represent it in Congress.—*N. Y. Times, (Rad.)*

☞ A company has been formed in Hamburg, with a capital of $500,000, for starting a German colony in Florida. It is expected that 20,000 North Germans can be directed thither in the course of two years.

☞ The enemies of the French Empire are beginning to predict a repetion of all the horrors of the first revolution, which cost Louis XVI, and so many of his followers, their heads and trunks.

AID FOR THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.—We urge upon our citizens to act promptly in furnishing aid for the Columbus prisoners. These unfortunate young men are obliged to pay the expenses of all their witnesses from Columbus to Atlanta, their board while there, and their attorney's fees. It is necessary to act now.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Zunder, of the firm of E. Feuchtwanger & Co., has collected about $5.00, which will be forwarded to-day. Contributions may be left with him, or at either of the places named in our paper of Tuesday morning.—*Macon Journal and Messenger, 9th.*

A BOLD BET.—The New York Sun says a bet was made on the 4th, at the 5th Avenue Hotel, of $1,000 against $100 that Grant would not be the next President of the United States. The wager was made in a crowd of Democrats, and, on being accepted by a Republican, Mr. John H. White, of New York, promptly deposited the $1,000 with John Morissey, Jr., Mr. John List covering it with his $100. The reservation is made that General Grant shall be alive at the next inauguration.

☞ George Betts, one of the Columbus prisoners, who has turned State's evidence, is accused by his own father of being a worthless vagabond and not to be believed on oath. His father also says that it can be proved that George was at home dead drunk on the night of the assassination of Ashburn, and that he has been suborned and his own testimony will convict him of perjury.

GEN. GRANT IN COVINGTON.—Gen. U. S. Grant was in the city on Wednesday last. If the most rigid measures had been adopted to repress all manifestations of popular feeling, the city could not have presented a quieter aspect. Where is the G. A. R.? Had the patriotic members of the "Grant Club" all gone fishing?—*Covington Journal.*

A GOOD RAIN.—A most refreshing shower fell in this city and vicinity yesterday. Though very welcome, pleasant and beneficial, there was not as much as we would have been glad to receipt for. We think, from appearances, that the rain was copious to the east and north-east of the city, but did not extend far to the west.—*Columbus Enquirer, 8th.*

☞ Hon. Porter Ingram, one of the counsel for the Columbus prisoners, will leave this city for Atlanta on Thursday morning. If any information contradictory to the suborned testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution has not yet been communicated to the counsel for the defense, let it be imparted to them without delay.—*Columbus Enquirer, 8th.*

RAIN.—A very heavy storm of wind and rain passed over the city last night about 9 o'clock. It was the only rain we have had in two weeks, and was greatly needed. At the time of writing this, we cannot tell whether enough rain fell to do much good. The dust on the streets is well settled, if nothing more was accomplished. *Macon Telegraph.*

GEN. GRANT ON HIS TRAVELS.—A Western correspondent of the Chicago Times says that no where on his journey has General Grant yet been received by a crowd. The people know he is coming, and yet they do not seem to care about going to the railway stations.

☞ An artesian well now being board at St. Louis, has reached the depth of 3,147 feet, the deepest in the world. There is no water yet. The work has been going on for twenty-six months.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—GATE CITY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will meet this Friday night, at the office of J. N. Williams, opposite John Ryan's store. Payments may be made during the day at the Atlanta National Bank. By order of the President.
july 10-dl N. R. FOWLER, Sec'y.

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the **City Mills** and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.
july10-dim W. G. PETERS & CO.

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?

I am AGENT for the
EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
one of the
Best and Most Popular Companies
in New York City.
G. W. ADAIR,
No. 5 Railroad Block, Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.,
Opposite National Hotel.
july10 diw

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Cherokee Georgia Lands!!

I WILL sell, at my office, at 9 o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING, July 10th,

NINE TRACTS OF LAND

In Cherokee Georgia, as follows, viz:

Number.	District.	Section.	Counties.	Acres.
No 236	1st Dist.	1st Sec.	Milton	40
No 961	3d Dist	1st Sec	Forsyth	40
No 167	8th Dist	1st Sec	Fannin	160
No 60	17th Dist	1st Sec	Towns	160
No 747	18th Dist	2d Sec	Campbell or Cobb	40
No 950	18th Dist	2d Sec	Campbell or Cobb	40
No 625	20th Dist	3d Sec	Polk or Haralson	40
No 223	25th Dist	3d Sec	Chattooga or Gordon	160
No 1300	2d Dis	4th Sec	Polk	40

And perhaps other North Georgia lands.

I have the original plat and grant to each one of these grants in my office. Warranty deeds, with unquestionable titles, will be given, and the taxes are all paid. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for titles. Several of these lands have valuable minerals on them—one of them being in the coal region.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Office: No. 5 Peters' Rail Road Block,
july10-dtf Opposite National Hotel.

NOTHING

WILL BE LEFT

UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Misses' Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Misses' Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Misses' Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Misses' Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Misses' Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c. L. P. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
July 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

HAMS AND LARD.

FOR Choice Hams and Lard by the can or barrel, go to
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Alabama street,
july14-d1w Atlanta, Ga.

A. J. ROBERT, J. A. BISANER, W. S. BISANER,
Marietta, Ga. Marietta, Ga. Louisville, Ky.

GEORGIA

MARBLE WORKS

WE have recently purchased and fitted up the Most Approved Machinery, the Georgia Marble Works, and we are now prepared to fill orders for Marble in any quantity.

Ours is, in quality and susceptibility of polish, equal to THE BEST AMERICAN MARBLE, and our facilities for quarrying are such that we can supply all demands, at a less price than for the inferior productions of any Northern quarry.

Dealers can be supplied with blocks of all dimensions, and would find it to their interest to procure their supplies from us.

Having engaged the services of some of the most experienced workmen, we are prepared to promptly despatch all orders for FINISHED WORK, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, ETC.

Orders solicited from every City, Town and Neighborhood. Address all communications to GEORGIA MARBLE WORKS,
july9-16t-w3m Jackson, Pickens county, Ga.

IT IS CERTAIN

THAT THE

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD

WILL BE

Finished Very Soon.

MACON can place Bacon over this and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, at

LAKE CITY,
JACKSONVILLE,
TALLAHASSEE,
BAINBRIDGE and
THOMASVILLE,

at ¼ to ½ per cent. less than Savannah.

The Brunswick Road will h

for the same reason that the Macon and Western Railroad pays, viz: Shipping the Immense supplies of BACON, CORN, FLOUR, &c., to Macon in spite of the Central Railroad and New Line Steamers, from evidences before produced.

☞ The place to negotiate for Bacon, is

THE OFFICE OF

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broke

Cheaper Than Other Citi

I WILL sell BACON ¼ to ½, only, above h more, ¼ to ½ less than Savannah, say us of Freights, which must be paid, buying in h more and Savannah, to this point. Competing roads must secure this advantage to Macon. Therefore, come with CASH, CREDIT, or (paying pound) COTTON, and buy of

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broke

MACON, GA., July 7.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planter friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
june 17—d4m JNO. F. HAYES.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON

J. H. ANDERSON & SON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Ware

MACON GA.

june16-d3m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
30 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale or cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEA

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 10, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OSBORN, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Gen. W. S. WALKER, Col. W. W. BOYD JOHN L. BRIDGES, of Macon; Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—Phillips and Crew, under National Hotel, offer the following inducements to regular purchasers of daily and weekly papers during the first session of Legislature and coming Presidential campaign:

New York Tribune, Herald, World and Times—35c per week, or $1 50 per month, (26 numbers.)

Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville dailies—at same rate.

New York Sun—25c per week, 90c per month, (26 numbers.)

Baltimore Home Journal, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, LaCrosse Democrat, Metropolitan Record—at 90c per quarter. Cash invariably in advance.

A choice variety of stationery always in store. july3-eod2w

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST SEWING MACHINE, buy one one of Grover & Baker's at the Agency on Peactree street, one door above the National Hotel. july8-d3t

FOR RENT.—W. H. BROTHERTON HAS A Boarding House, on Whitehall street, for rent. He also has the Cheapest Goods in the city. Hoop Skirts for 40 cents. Congress Gaiters for $1 25 july 9 d3f

WE WOULD REMIND OUR YOUNG PEOPLE that the Christian Association meets at the 1st Presbyterian Church, on Marietta street, on Friday night, at 8 o'clock.

All are invited to be present. L. B. DAVIS, july 9-d3t Sup't.

A MOST PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The employees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, consisting of those in every department, paid a substantial tribute, last evening, to the virtues, the efficiency, and fine social qualities of the two of the Road's oldest and most highly esteemed officers—Major John B. Peck, the incomparable Master of Transportation, and Mr. Martin H. Dooly, the efficient, *live*, and untiring Supervisor. A goodly party having assembled at the office of the Road about 8 o'clock, the above named gentlemen were each made the recipient of an elegant and substantial token, consisting of a most superb, beautiful, and durable silver Tea-set.

The following gentlemen were the committee appointed to procure the presents and direct their presentation: A. Pearsall, W. H. Jernigan, I. J. Dunn, Robert Young, Daniel Callahan, John Ellsworth, and James A. Pate.

Mr. Dooly being the senior officer of the two, it was deemed proper that the token to him should be presented first, and the ceremonies were opened by Mr. A. Pearsall, who, in making the tender to Mr. Dooly, said:

MR DOOLY: The committee has been selected by the employees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to present you some token of their friendship and esteem. We have selected this silver tea set, not so much for its intrinsic worth, but it is to encourage others to emulate your example. You started from the position of a day laborer, without money or influential friends and by energy and perseverance has surmounted every obstacle, and you have been promoted from one position to another until you now occupy the honorable position of Supervisor of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. You have been raised in the school of discipline and know the wants also when all under your charge do their duty. Our noble chief showed his good judgment in selecting you for the position you now occupy as well as all other appointments he has made. He has selected men of experience. His motto has been "let true merit receive its just reward." Now, allow me to present you this silver tea set, and when you look upon it think of our pleasant associations. From my experience of eighteen years as a railroad man I can say with pride, there is more talent, both for management and mechanism existing on the State Road that I ever saw on any railroad, or ever expect to see again. This *is the result of a wise and competent* Superintendent. Should you be compelled to leave us, accept the kindest regards of the employees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Dooly, in reply, said—He hoped the gentlemen would not expect him to make a speech. It was not his "forte." Speech-making might agree with, but was not essential to railroading. Action, not words, were required to "keep the wheels in motion." He felt more than grateful for this demonstration. They were, to him, bright souvenirs of esteem and affection. He accepted this strong evidence of "good feeling" with grateful emotion. The brightest gem in the casket—the one he should guard with most zeal—was the conscious pride of being the recipient of so valuable a gift from such a body of gentlemen as the present employees of the W. & A. R. R. In his old age, looking back on this *souvenir* of the past, it would be a well-spring of pleasure to feel that his services had been appreciated by such a body of men. Again he would thank the gentlemen for this most substantial evidence of their esteem.

Mr. W. H. Jernigan then rose, advanced to the table, and in a few, happy, feeling and appropriate remarks, made the presentation to Maj. Peck. He begged to say that the token was slight in comparison with the love and veneration held for the Major by every man connected with the State Road. If there were lady employees, they would entertain the same feeling.

Mr. J. having concluded, Major Peck stepping forward, said:

GENTLEMEN: I accept the beautiful present so kindly tendered me, with emotions of gratitude never before experienced.

I am grateful, gentlemen, not only for this manifestation of your approbation and esteem, for this endorsement of my official conduct while an officer of this Road, by those who, having had the best opportunities of judging, are most competent to form a correct opinion in regard to the efficiency of its officers; but I am also grateful—and I now tender you my most hearty thanks—for the aid you have rendered me in the working of this great Road, by the intelligent, efficient, and faithful discharge of the arduous and responsible duties assigned you.

I regard this testimonial, gentlemen, as something more than an expression of mere personal consideration—as a tribute rather to the success of the present administration of the Western and Atlantic Railroad as a whole, than to the part which I have borne in it, for that success has been the result—not of the ability, or the efficiency, or the fidelity of one, nor of a few, but of each and every one connected with it in all its departments, and in all positions, from the highest to the lowest.

It is one of the most difficult, or it is one of the most important duties of the chief officers of a railroad to select men every way qualified and exactly fitted for each position—to get the right man and then put him in the right place; and unless this is done, we never can look for successful results in railroad management.

When, therefore, a railroad is well and successfully worked, it is conclusive evidence that the *personnel*—the rank and file, so to speak—are efficient and faithful, as that its chief officers are able and competent for the discharge of their duties, and the credit is given in the public mind as well to the employee as to the officer.

You have most, if not all of you, been connected with this administration of the Road from its commencement. You have shared its labors, and will also share whatever honors are accorded to it.

You knew the condition of the Road in April, 1865, when the present administration began. You know that it had been destroyed by the ruthless hand of war; that it had been harshly rebuilt by the military in a temporary manner for temporary use; that the Road and its equipment were both alike in bad condition, and insufficient and inadequate for the business which the country was forcing upon it. You have witnessed its gradual but constant improvement. You know the labor that has been required, the difficulties that have been surmounted, the obstacles that have been overcome in bringing the Road to its present condition, with its perfect track and its splendid equipment of rolling stock and machinery, and making it, as it should be, the pride, and I may say the hope of Georgia.

It has always been my opinion that this Road, built by the people of the Empire State, should be in all respects a model road, and that it should always be equal to, if not superior, both in its equipment and general management, to any other road in the State; that it should be worked in such a manner as not only to aid in developing the resources of the State, and to pay money into its treasury from its net earnings, but to reflect credit on the State, and best testimony to the energy and enterprise of its people.

The policy of the present administration has been in accordance with this view, and I hazard nothing in saying that it has met with universal commendation from the people of the State, whose property it is, and from the commercial and traveling public, who have been its customers.

The public is not easily pleased, and is much given to finding fault with its servants, and more particularly in this true of common carriers, and I accept the absence of complaint as the highest mark of approval which the public can give.

It is now a proper time—when there are more of us together in one place than may ever be again—to review some of the special features of this administration, which have made it acceptable to ourselves and the public. I do not expect to say anything in this connection that you are not perfectly aware of, but it is often profitable and pleasant to say and to hear what we know already.

And I will mention first, the universal and perfect harmony; the freedom from petty jealousies; the absence of improper ambition which has from the first characterized your conduct.

Many of you have seen on other roads and, perhaps, in former times on this, the baneful effects of these pernicious obstructions to the successful management of railroads.

Whenever there is a want of harmonious action among the employees of railroads—whenever personal interests are considered paramount to the interests of the company—and above all, when a desire to injure or defeat some real or imaginary competitor for a better position, outweighs the desire to gain reputation in the present one, there you may look in vain for a successful management or for the commendation of the public.

Another element of your success and it is one, perhaps, underlying most if not all that I have remembered is that you had all either on the road or others qualified yourselves by actual experience for the proper discharge of your duties The management of railroads in general and in detail is a profession and should be so recognized.

The time has passed when a man can be taken from a corn field or a counting room, or from any other place where he has had no opportunity to qualify himself for the discharge of the responsible duties and assume at once without any proper training, important positions on Railroads.

Men should acquire positions in the Railroad profession as they do in all others, by proper preparation. They should commence at the bottom and work up. They should become familiar with the duties before they are entrusted with responsible stations, and whenever this rule once becomes universal, as it must, among the many advantages derived from it, will be found the improvement in the character of railroad men as a class, for in this process, the incompetent will nearly all fall by the way-side.

We owe much also, gentlemen, very much, of our success to our worthy and venerated Superintendent. We owe much to his experience gained in many years service as a Railroad Manager; much to his splendid administrative abilities and to his talents as a financier. By the faithful exercise of these qualities, so seldom combined in one person, we, in common with the people of the State, have been greatly benefitted.

But beside these, he has wielded a great moral influence, that is as silent as the air, yet powerful as the whirlwind, has pervaded and permeated through all departments of the road.

Is it not true, gentlemen, that since you have been brought under his influence you have often heard, as it were, a still small voice, warning you from evil; that you have often felt an irresistible power drawing you towards the good?

Do not your hearts respond to-night, gentlemen, to the sentiment that in him has been found, not only everything that was necessary as an officer, but a kind friend and a faithful counsellor also?

I would speak also of the Heads of the several Departments of the road, but you have given them all testimonials of your approval, and as they are all present and all modest men, I forbear further to say anything more than to tender them my thanks for their uniform kindness and co-operation with me, and to congratulate them upon the fact, that during the 36 months we have been so intimately associated together, not a single unkind word has been said, nor a single unkind feeling has been engendered between us.

Gentlemen, the 26th day of next month will complete the 21st year which I have spent in the service of railroads. In that time I have filled many different positions on several railroads. I think it probable that the balance of my life will be spent in the same service; but as none of my former associations are fraught with so many pleasant memories—so much to approve and so little to regret as has been my association with you, so I dare not hope that any change of position I may make in the future, I will not be the loser by the change.

But whatever may happen, whether my stay may be long or short, or in whatever position I may be placed, of one thing gentlemen be assured, that my connection with you will always be a green spot in my memory, and these pleasant associations once broken will always be regretted.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for this beautiful present; it shall be treasured and held as a memento of your kindness while it shall please God to continue my life, and when I die, I shall bequeath it to my descendants to be as a sacred memorial of the employees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, July, 1868.

The whole affair was pleasant, touching and agreeable. It passed off in a cordial, friendly good natured railroad style, and the Major, whose heart was "full to the brim," showed the "true man with big soul." We can say as much for Mr Dooly, whose genial, generous heart seemed almost to choke him.

The presents were beautiful to gaze on. They consisted each of six pieces, with waiter; each piece bearing the initials of the different parties, "J. B. P." and "M. H. D." The sets are rich heavy and durable, inlaid with gold and handsomely chased. Being counterparts, they look like bright and happy "twain families."

These valuable and handsome testimonials were procured by the committee through our enterprising fellow-citizen, Er Lawshe, who is always "up to time" in everything connecte with his line of business. He is one of the oldest and most successful dealers in silver plated ware in this city, and fully deserves that large patronage which is being so cheerfully accorded to his house. We learn from Mr. L. that the sets are composed of the finest material made in the United States.

SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOTS.—It is impossible to even conjecture who will get the various offices and positions now about to be distributed by the Governor. It is evident, however that nothing will go begging for a tenant. There are too many "patriots" willing to assume any responsibility, however onerous, in order to "serve their country"—and themselves as well. These gentlemen are, of course, all actuated by the purest motives, one of which, though political, is deemed honorable, by themselves at least. They don't wish to intrude—their modesty forbids—yet, for the sake of their "beloved country" and its "glorious Government," they are willing to "condescend" to a small position, and, if insisted upon, would take a large one. The pap spoon! they detest it, but might manage to "worry down" a small office, merely for the sake of doing good.

Atlanta is now full of disinte ested gentry of this stripe. They have "spring-traps" more damnable than Bradley's, and their chicanery is only equalled by their intense desire to do something for Georgia—poor old Georgia. Like hungry vampyres they silently "bat" around, watching and taking every available hold on the carcass of the old State, now about to be "hashed up" by the adventurous Yankee, Bullock. What a change! Shade of Troup, spirit of Lumpkin, protect us!

COL. G. W. ADAIR'S SALE OF CHEROKEE GEORGIA LAND.—From his advertisement in our paper it will be seen that Col. Adair will sell at his office, at 9 o'clock this morning, NINE TRACTS OF LAND IN CHEROKEE GEORGIA. Everybody ought to have land, and those who have not, may supply themselves to advatage at this sale.

W. G. PETERS & Co. are prepared to furnish fine brands of Flour from the City Mills. See notice.

I. T. BANKS has for sale Boots and Shoes Leather and Shoe Findings. Refer to his advertisement for particulars.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

POLICE ITEMS.—Thomas Berry was arrested yesterday, by officer McCan, for throwing stones in Lizzie Clifton's house, and was fined $20 and costs, or twenty-four days on the public works. Tom is at Murphy's hotel.

Joe Whitby was arrested by officer Sid Holland for aiding Tom Berry and was fined $10 and costs.

Matt Lamar was arrested by officer Queen for disorderly conduct. He was fined costs or four days on the public works.

The above parties are working out their respective fines.

Thomas Kennedy was arrested by officer Queen for failure to appear at the Mayor's Court. He was put under bond.

Joe Berry forged an order and purchased a lot of oil and paint on the order from Dr. J. A. Taylor. Joe is stopping at the Station House awaiting his trial.

Miss Sallie Holcombe is still a guest at Tim Murphy's Inn.

John Kershaw was fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct.

COL. G. W. ADAIR is Agent for the Equitable Assurance Society of New York City. This is a life insuring institution and enjoys large popularity.

Hotel Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., : : : : JULY 9.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Jackson T Taylor Jas Purcell, Thos J Shivers, R R Sattler, Joel McConnell, C M Irwin, F W Flint, J S Carpenter, J F Dagg, P P Clayton and lady, Col Finley, Dr Wills, M H Williams, W B Dobbins, A T Nunnally, G J Forecare, C T Rogers & R Wood, E F Barth, H W Clayton, M J Cofer, V P Sisson, J A Brown, J M Vance, W M Nichols and lady, S C Bryan, A B Culberson, D H Vason, P Ingram, John Peabody, J M Sparks, J D Stewart, J G Barnwell, R W Westmoreland, J J Farmer, L J Winn, W R Venable, J W Mathews, J W Reeves, J A Pitten, Ga.; W B Lively, Fla; W R Bibb, G T Bibb, Mo; John Taylor, D C Humphries, Ala; Henry Johnson and lady, New York.

Special Notices.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

CALLED BY THE

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

WILL MEET,

IN ATLANTA,

On Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The several counties will do well to elect their delegates at an early day.

☞ A CARD.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I was a candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate, on the reconstruction ticket, and, from the apathy of my own party, would have been beaten by a negro, had not some Democratic friends come to my rescue. I am under many obligations to these, as well as to members of my own party, who supported me, as I would have made any sacrifice rather than have been beaten by a negro.

july 8-d1t EPHRAIM THORN.

☞ ATLANTA LODGE No. 59, FREE AND Accepted Masons, Atlanta, Ga., July 7, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.—The members of this Lodge are notified to be and appear in their Lodge Room, on Peachtree street, on Friday next, July 10th, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The ceremonies will be performed by R.·. W.·. Sam'l Lawrence, P.·. D.·. G.·. M.·.

An address will be delivered on the occasion.

All members of Masonic Lodges are respectfully invited to unite with us on the occasion.

By order of the Lodge.

W. W. GRANT, Sec'y
july8-d3t Atlanta Lodge No. 59, F.·. A.·. M.

FULTON LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Will meet Wednesday night, July 8, at the office of J. N. Williams, opposite John Ryan's store, Whitehall street. Payments may be made until the night of meeting, to the Treasurer, at the Post office building.

JNO. R. WALLACE, Pres't.
J. N. WILLIAMS, Sec'y. july 7-d2t

☞ TEN BALES FACTORY YARNS, FOR SALE BY

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

Who have also a good stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which they offer at very low prices, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

july8—d10t

☞ CASH ADVANCES TO SHIPPERS.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

We have perfected arrangements with first-class houses in New York and Charleston, for the shipment of Wheat, and are prepared to make liberal Cash Advances to parties shipping to either of those points. We will be pleased to correspond with parties desiring to make such shipments, and will give them all information necessary. The houses with which we have arranged are first-class and of old standing, and their charges for selling are as low as any house of good standing. Address,

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
Alabama street.
july4-d1w Atlanta, Ga.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.—MEMBERS of the Legislature, and strangers visiting Atlanta, are requested to call at KUHN'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY and examine some of the finest specimens of Photography to be found South of New York. Kuhn's Gallery has been established in Atlanta three (3) years, and has already acquired a reputation for FIRST CLASS WORK second to no other Gallery in the United States. Every style of Picture known to the Art is made at this establishment, including the beautiful Porcelain so universally admired. Prices as cheap as good work can be made. Call and satisfy yourself that Kuhn makes the best work in Atlanta. Rooms open from 7 A.·M., to 6 P.·M. Don't forget the place, KUHN'S GALLERY (290) Whitehall street, near Alabama.

july4-d1w

☞ SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Athens, Ga., incorporated in 1847. Assets May 1st, 1868, $333,230.98. Dividend of past year 20 per cent. Dividend scrip No. 1 to 5 inclusive paid in CASH. Dividend Scrip No. 1 to 8 inclusive taken for insurance—all at par, except No. 7, which was issued in June, 1864, and will be taken at 25 per centum of its nominal value.

Dwellings made a specialty.

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.
Office in first room up stairs in Railroad Block.
june 16—d2awth&sulm

☞ GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., June 19, 1868.—BUSINESS TICKETS, entitling the holder to ride One Thousand Miles on the Georgia Railroad and Branches, and on the Macon and Augusta Railroad, can be had for Twenty-Five Dollars, on application to J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

Ministers of the Gospel traveling on these roads from point to point, on Ministerial duty, will be furnished with authority by the Station Agents to travel at HALF RATES, E. W. COLE,
General Superintendent.

☞ Atlanta, Milledgeville, Athens, Covington, Madison, Greensboro, Washington and Sparta papers copy daily 30 and weekly 5 times.

june23—d1m

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july5-d6m

A Farm for Sale.

THIS farm is located 4 miles south of this place, in Dogwood Valley. The location of this farm, the many find Springs, the Orchard, the Vineyard, the Grove and Yard around the House, the Fine Clover Field and Meadow Lands, and it being in and of the best vallies for Good Society Good Schools, Good Churches and so Healthy, makes it

One of the Most Desirable Places in North Georgia.

IT CONTAINS FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES—PRICE $4,500.

Or I will sell half for $2,500. TERMS CASH. For further particulars write to Tunnel Hill, Ga.

july3-d2w J. C. AUSTIN.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 10, 1868.

There was a still further activity in corn yesterday, with a decidedly better feeling. The stock in our market is getting very much reduced, and we may look for a further advance.

Bacon is in fair request at our quotations. Very little doing in wheat.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	18 @	18½
Clear Ribbed Sides	17½ @	18
Plain Hams	18½ @	21
Canvassed Hams	20 @	21
Shoulders	14½ @	17
LARD—		
In Barrels	19½ @	20
In Kegs and Cans	@	20½
BEESWAX—		
Common	34 @	35
Choice Yellow	38 @	40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	6.75 @	5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	@	1.10
FLOUR—		
Superfine, sacks of 98lbs	@	5 50
Extra Family	@	6 25
Family	6.50 @	7.00
Fancy	@	7 50
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	1.12 @	
Mixed or Yellow	1.10 @	
Barley	2.25 @	2.50
Rye	@	
Oats	1.00 @	1.10
Wheat, White	2.00 @	2.10
Red	1.80 @	1.90
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs	@	1.50
Timothy	1 40 @	1.50
SALT—		
Virginia	@	2.75
Liverpool	@	3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar	@	5¼
Pittsburg Bar	@	6
Sheet Iron	10 @	12
Nail Rod	10 @	14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50 @	8 50
NAILS—		
4s to 6Os	@	6.75
3s common	@	7.75
3s fine	@	10 00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½ @	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @	25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00 @	2 10
Osnaburgs	18 @	21
4 4 Sheetings		17
⅞ Shirtings		14
¾ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb	@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	25 @	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00 @	75 00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00 @	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00 @	45 00
Harness leather per lb	40 @	50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55 @	60
New Orleans	85 @	95
Syrup per gallon	90 @	1 25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	@	19½
Clarified per lb	17 @	19½
New Orleans	14 @	17
Demerara	16½ @	17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45 @	50
Adamantine	20 @	21
Tallow	@	15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @	6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon	@	
Carolina	13½ @	14
SOAP—		
Bar	8 @	15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel	@	25 00
No. 2 per barrel	@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel	@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels	@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels	@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels	@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts	@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts	@	3.50
No. 3 in kitts	@	3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10 @	12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano	@	90.00
Reid's Phosphate	@	50 00
Patapsco Guano	@	75 00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@	3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40 @	50
Medium	60 @	70
Good medium	75 @	80
Fine	85 @	1 00
Choice	1.10 @	1.50

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.

Tobacco is quiet and unchanged There is nothing doing in cotton or hemp. Flour is heavy and irregular and in favor of buyers; sales of superfine and extra at 6 00a7 00, double extra at 8 50a10 00, choice old treb'e extra and fancy at 10 50a12 75. Wheat has declined 10a15; sales of good to prime Fall at 1 75a1 95, and strictly prime to very choice at 2 00a2 20; choice No. 2 Iowa Spring sold at 1 50. Corn is lower, sales at 75a85. Oats are dull and lower; sales at 60a62, and extra choice at 74a75. Rye is heavy and declining; sales at 1 30a1 35. Provisions are dull and heavy. Mess Pork sold at 27 75. Bacon is very dull and scarcely anything doing; 17½ is offered for shoulders, and 16½ for clear sides, but it is held ¼ higher. Lard is dull at 18 for choice kettle, in kegs. There is very little doing in cattle, and prices range at 3a6½ gross. Sheep and Lambs are unchanged at 1 00a5 00 per head for the former, and 1 50a3 00 for the latter. The receipts were: 860 bbls flour, 30,000 bush wheat, 20,000 bush corn, and 18,500 bush oats. The weather is very warm, with indications of rain.

Louisville Market.

LOUILVILLE, July 6.

The market is dull in the extreme. The sales of Tobacco to-day, amounted to 50 hhds, with 11 re jections. Prices ranged at 6 00a12 50a18 25 for common lugs to medium fair. The Provision market is firmer and higher; sales of mess pork at 27 75, bulk shoulders 15¼a15¾, clear rib sides 16¾a15¾. Bacon shoulders 13¾, clear rib sides 16¾, clear sides 18¾. Lard 16¾a18¾, in kegs, and 18¼a19 in kegs and scarce. Rye scarce at 1 75a1 80. There were small transactions in oats in bulk at 75a78. Corn 90a93 for ear and shelled in bulk. Wheat 1 85a1 95. Superfine flour 7 00. There is 4 feet 2 inches water in the canal and on a stand.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Wheat very quiet. Flour dull and unsettled. Corn steady at 1 11 for mixed Western. Oats steady. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Beeves were dull, unsettled and lower; sales of 1,700 head at 9¼a10 for extra, 8a9 for fair to good, and 6a7½ for common. Sheep dull and lower; sales of 900 head at 4¼a6. Hogs dull at 13 00a12 50 net.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 6.

Cotton nominal, receipts 25 bales, exports 3 bales Flour dull, superfine 7 00a7 50. Wheat 1 70a1 90. Corn 93. Oats 72a73. Hay 16 00 Bran 25 00. Corn meal 4 40a4 60. Pork 29. Lard 18a19. Bacon weak; shoulders 13¾, clear sides 16¾.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull, but firm. Oats dull. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Nashville Markets.

NASHVILLE, July 7.

COTTON—There were no sales or receipts to day. Shipped 56 bales.

The wheat market was not quite so active as on Monday. The purchases, however, sum up 3,950 bushels as follows: 500 bushels Mediterranean at 1 55; 1,000 bushels red at 1 70; 1,000 bushels white at 1 75; 500 bushels red at 1 70; 1,000 bushels white at 1 65; 75 bushels white at 1 75; 60 bushels red at 1 70; and 125 bushels amber at 1 70 per bushel.

Sales of new oats at 85 per bushel from store; old 1 05 per bushel.

Corn is firm at our figures. Very little coming in and prices are likely to advance.

There was more activity in bacon, without any change in prices.

Groceries steady; prices firm, but market very dull.

Louisville Commercial Matters.

FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Monday Evening, July 6.

Commercial affairs were quiet to-day in all departments, excepting rather an increasing demand and more firmness for provisions, with a sales of 500 bbls mess pork at $27 75. Our dispatches at noon on 'Change also denoted an upward tendency to the provision market.

The supplies of new wheat are rather on the increase, all via the Nashville railroad, with a good local demand, and sales of prime new crop at $1 85 a 1 95.

OILS.—We quote Lard oil, No. 1, at $1 35a1 40 per gallon, and No. 2 at 1 15a1 20; strictly pure 1 45 Carbon or Coal oil at 34a38. Linseed oil, in lots, at 1 05; small sales at 1 10 per gallon. Tanner's bank at 95c, and straits at 1 00 per gall.

ONIONS.—Small sales at $3 a 3 50 per bbl, for new.

POTATOES.—Dull and lower with sales of new at $2 per bbl in lots.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—As was anticipated, the market is better for holders, with a sale of 500 bbls mess pork at $27 75, retail lots 28 25. Bulk meats are not in request, and we quote as follows: shoulders 11¾a11¾, clear ribbed sides 15a15¼, and clear sides 15¾, all loose. Bacon is improving, with sales of 56 casks in lots as follows: Shoulders 13¾c, clear ribbed sides 16¾, and clear sides at 16¾, all packed. Hams are in good demand for fancy sugar cured at 19a20c, in canvas, packed, plain sugar cured 18a18½, and plain hams 17a17½. Breakfast bacon at 17¾a18c packed and in canvas. Lard 16¾a16¾c, in tierces, and 18¾a19 for prime leaf in kegs, the latter winter rendered, which is very scarce. The bulk of the lard for sale is summer rendered.

FLOUR.—The market for flour continues inanimate, and transactions confined to the local trade to retailers, with sales in store of 140 bbls at $7 for superfine, 10a11 for A No. 1, and 12 for fancy. We quote small sales in lots as follows: Fine flour 8 50a 9 25, superfine 7a7 50, extra 8a8 00, extra family 9a 9 50, and A No. 1 at 10a11, and fancy 11 50a12.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat to-day were light, and buyers paying a slight advance, prime new ranging from $1 85 to 1 95. Corn is quiet with sales of 300 bushels in store, in lots, at 90c in ear, and 93 for shelled in bulk. Oats are dull at 75a80c in bulk in store. Rye 1 75a180 for choice.

GROCERIES.—The market is quiet, with a sale of 20 bags Rio coffee, fair to prime, at 19a21¾, and a st a sale of 50 bbls refined sugar, hard standard, at 17¾. We quote Rio coffee, fair to prime, 20a24¾, choice was quoted at 25 to 25½ in lots, Laguayra 26½a26½, and Mocha 32a36, small orders 1c advance. Sugar, raw, firm. We quote Porto Rico as follows: Fair 13¼a13¾, prime 14¾a14¾, and choice 15 in lots. Demarara refined 15¾a16, Cuba raw in lots 13¾a13¾, small sales at ¼c advance, or in bbls, Refined sugar, in lots, hard standard 17¾a17¾, small sales at 17¾a18, soft refined 15¾a16½, as to grade, and small sales at 15 a17½. Eastern syrups 85a1 20 per gallon, as to quality and package. Rice, Louisiana, in packages, 11a11¾c, Carolina, in tierces, 12c, sall sales at 12½.

The New York dispatch quoted cotton demand good and prices tending upward; ordinary 28½; good 33¾, low middling 33, middling uplands 33½, good 33¾, middling Mobile 33½, middling Orleans 34¼. Dry goods quiet but steady. Sugar and coffee steady with fair demand. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn—demand good and prices have advanced, 83 in store, nominally 84 afloat Mess pork quiet but firm at 27 87½. Bacon and cut meat quiet but steady.

The Chicago dispatch quoted flour quiet but steady; choice spring extra held firm. Wheat quiet but firm, 1 76 bid, sellers month, for No. 2. Corn—demand good and prices tending upwards, 89 bid, 89½ asked. Oats quiet but firm, 65½. Hogs—extra heavy, 8 00a8 25; good to choice 8 50a8 60. Provisions dull and prices nominal.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted flour and grain dull and unchanged. Provisions very firm and holders asking higher rates. Mess pork 27 50. Bulk shoulders 11; ides 13. Bacon shoulders 12; clear rib 15¾; clear sides 16¾. Lard 16.

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork dull and unchanged at 27 75a28 00. Bacon unchanged; shoulders at 12¾, clear sides at 16¾. Flour dull, with more sellers than buyers. Wheat dull and holders are anxious to realize. Corn at 76a82. Oats at 69a71. Rye at 1 02a2 05.

The New Orleans dispatch quoted cotton quiet but firm at 30½. Four unchanged—superfine at 7 00. Corn quiet and weak at 90a95. Oats at 70. Hay at 19 00a21 00. Bran at 1 05a1 10. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders at 13a13¼; clear sides at 17a17½. Lard dull and tending downward; tierces at 18, kegs at 19½.

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 39 cents; selling at 41 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 34 cents; selling at 35 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.30@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan.	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Marine Bank Ga.	98a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a55	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a40	Bank of Commerce	4a
Bank of Savannah	a50	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Augusta	a65	Mechanics	1a
City B'k Augusta	a35	Planters' Bank	a17
Bank State Ga	a20	Augusta Sav. B'k	16a
Bank Empire State	a18	Northwestern B'k	1a
		Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca	a8	B'k State S. C old	a10
Union Bank	a80	B'k State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a31	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a40	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	30	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	73@ 72
M. & W Pt. Bonds, income	48@ 50
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	108@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	26@ 30
Musogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 10 1868.

Father, Take My Hand.

The way is dark, my Father. Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child!

The day goes fast, my Father! and the night
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears, a spectral band,
Encompass me. O Father, take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child!

The way is long, my Father! and my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through this weary land,
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand;
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child!

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding mark the way.—Yet Thy command
Bids me press forward, Father, take my hand;
Then, safe and blest
Leap up to rest
Thy child?

The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear and danger compass me about;
And foes oppress me sore. I cannot stand
Or go alone. O Father, take my hand;
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child!

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child!

ILLEGALITY OF THE MILITARY COURT. The Troy (N. Y.) Daily Press, after relating the matters connected with the Military Court now sitting in Atlanta, and stating the nature of the testimony given by Marshall the first day of the sitting of the Court, thus speaks of the right to try the parties by such a Court. It says:

Georgia is now a State in the Union, and is in a state of peace, and the trial of civilians for any offense therein by a military court, and under the articles of war, is clearly a violation of the Constitution, as claimed by Mr. Stephens. If these men are guilty of the horrible crime of assassinating Ashburn, no matter how bad a man he may have been, they should suffer the penalty of the law. Assassination must be punished. But we believe that twelve honest men could be found in Georgia who would convict these alleged murderers if they are found guilty, and the case should be disposed of in the civil courts. Feelings of horror at the awful crime, and a just and proper wish to have the guilty parties punished, should not lead to the violation of law. An illegal court is no court at all, and if these men are convicted by a court martial, and executed by the military authorities, it is precisely the same violation of law that it would be if they were tried by a body of "regulators" and lynched. It is not lawful to commit murder for the purpose of avenging murder.

AID FOR THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.—Several of our more prominent citizens are actively at work raising funds for the prisoners now on trial in Atlanta, for their lives. Mr. Alexander's letter to Dr. Wills, and which we published yesterday, contains this startling sentence: "Not one of the young men now on trial in Atlanta, is guilty! NOT ONE!" And yet they are in imminent danger of being hanged, by the false swearing of parties who have sold their souls and honor for money, and by their own testimony, are the guilty parties. Is not the position of the prisoners a most startling one, and does it not appeal to the feelings of every Georgian, in language stronger than words, to spring to their assistance and snatch them from a horrible, ignominious and unmerited doom. The fierce bloodhounds on the track of these innocent men must be turned back to their kennel, or the world will witness a spectacle, the bare thought of which makes the blood chill in the veins. We earnestly call upon all of our citizens to contribute something towards the release of these young men. We are assured of their innocence, and all that is necessary to prove it is a sufficient amount of funds to defray the expenses of witnesses and lawyers in attending the trial.

Messrs. Massenburg & Sons, J. B. Ross & Son, Mr. E. J. Johnson, or Rev. Dr. Willis, will receive contributions and give them the proper direction.—*Macon Telegraph.*

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday last a difficulty occurred in this city between Andrew McCrary and Joe Tucker, which resulted in the death of the former. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that McCrary came to his death from wounds inflicted by pistol shots—the pistol being in the hands of Joseph Tucker. McCrary received four wounds, either of which it is said would have produced death. He expired immediately. Tucker was arrested and released on bond.

At the commitment trial it appeared from the evidence that, meeting in a drinking saloon, (having had a previous difficulty during the day,) the quarrel was renewed, McCrary drawing his pistol and presenting it at Tucker, who drew his pistol and fired four times in rapid succession, each ball taking effect in the breast and bowels of McCrary. We understand McCrary did not fire, and that it was ascertained after the shooting that his pistol was not loaded.—*Federal Union.*

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD. The cars are now running to Griffith's Mills, a point eight miles this side of Cross Plains, and only 30 miles from Rome. Ample accommodations, with good teams and comfortable coaches, are made to convey passengers over the fast diminishing distance, from the head of the road to Rome. The travel on this line is rapidly increasing. Travelers at Macon, Atlanta, Augusta, and all places beyond, going to Selma, or points west of there, will now find this route the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious. The same is true as regards passengees at Dalton or Chattanooga, and bound for Selma or intermediate places. This railroad will probably be completed to Rome by the 15th of September.—*Rome Courier.*

THE CROPS.—Crops in this county look very promising at this time. The frequent showers that fell lately have brought them out surprisingly. Corn is almost made, and cotton is growing rapidly, owing to the fact that during the dry spell, farmers had a good opportunity to weed their grounds thoroughly, so that when the rain did descend, the plantations were in good trim to receive it.

The breadth of land cultivated in cotton in this county is not as large by one-fourth as it was last year; and though there is more corn planted, it is generally believed that the yield will not be as large as it was last year, owing to the unfavorable weather we had in the spring.—*Central Georgian.*

WHAT IT COSTS.—Senator Hendricks stated in Congress the other day that at present the expenses annually of each soldier in the army was $2,000 and nearly $2,000,000 for each regiment; the total cost being about $1000,000,000 a year for an army of 50,000 men. The Senator urged that with proper management the army expenses could be cut down $40,000,000 a year, and in this matter the tax payers are deeply interested and should urge rigid economy. The policy of nonconstruction, however, requires that this burden should be kept up, in order to perpetuate party power.

☞ A gentleman, writing from Hong Kong, China, says that apples from the United States, brought by steam, packed in ice, sell there at the rate of two dollars a dozen in gold. The flavor of home fruit is so delicious to the wanderers in that far away land that even this price does not prevent their being rapidly sold.

From the New York Herald.

Railroads of the United States.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

A manual of the railways of the United States, by Mr. Henry V. Poor, just published, contains an interesting sketch of their rise, progress, cost and earnings, in which a host of important facts in our railway history are enumerated. The first railway in the country was the Baltimore and Ohio, which was chartered in 1827, and of which sixty-two miles were opened, but worked by horse power, in 1831. The second railway was opened in this State in the same year—namely, the Mohawk and Hudson, afterwards the Albany and Schenectady—and the third was the South Carolina Railway from Charleston to Hamburg, a distance of 135 miles, which was opened in 1835, and at that time it was the longest continuous line in the world. Only a moderate degree of success attended the railways first constructed on this continent, but their construction was steadily persisted in, and by the end of 1835 about a thousand miles had been completed.

The wild speculative spirit which prevailed between 1834 and the panic of 1837, gave an impetus to the construction of railways, but the panic overwhelmed most of the new enterprises started during this period in a common ruin. From 1837 to 1844 the country passed through gloom and disaster, but, notwithstanding, the Camden and Amboy Railway, connecting Philadelphia with the harbor of New York, was opened in 1837, and in 1841 the line from Boston to Albany was completed. In December, 1842, the line from Albany to Buffalo was opened, an event esteemed second in importance only to the opening of the Erie canal. In the same year the Philadelphia and Reading line was opened to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. On the 1st of January, 1849, a continuous line of railway was first formed between Boston and New York by the completion of the New York and New Haven Railroad, and early in 1851 the Erie line was completed from the harbor of New York to Lake Erie. In the same year the completion of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada roads opened a through line from Boston to the St. Lawrence river, the line from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain having been finished in 1850. Late in 1851 the Hudson river line was opened. In 1852 the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern lines were completed from Lake Erie to Chicago, the lake serving as a connecting link until 1853, when, by the opening of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, an unbroken line of one thousand miles between New York and Boston and Chicago was formed.

Meanwhile the West had been pushing forward the great work of railway construction. The Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern, originally the Mad River Line, was begun in 1835 and a portion of it completed in 1838. In 1848, in connection with the Little Miami, it formed the first unbroken line between Lake Erie and the Ohio. The Little Miami line was begun in 1837, and completed to Springfield in 1846. The Columbus and Cincinnati, the next important line in Ohio, was commenced in 1848 and opened in 1851, and thus a second line between Lake Erie and the Ohio was formed. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the third line making this connection, was opened in 1852, while the Central Ohio was opened from Wheeling to Columbus in 1854, the Marietta and Cincinnati in 1858, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago in 1858. In Indiana, the Madison and Indianapolis line was opened in 1847, the Ohio and Mississippi in 1857, and the Louisville New Albany and Chicago in 1854. In Illinois the first railway was the Sangamond and Morgan, a portion of which was opened in 1839. It is now incorporated with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. The second line was the Galena and Chicago, begun in 1849 and opened for ten miles in 1850. The first line in that State from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi was the Chicago and Rock Island, opened early in 1854. The second line to the Mississippi, composed of the Galena and Chicago and the Illinois Central, was opened early in 1855. The Chicago and Alton was opened in the same year; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to the Mississippi, in 1856; the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien in 1857; the La Crosse and Milwaukee and St. Paul, in 1858; the Western Union in 1862; the Hannibal and St. Joseph carried the railway system to the Missouri in 1859; the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri lines were completed in 1866, the western termination of the last mentioned line being the point of departure of the Union Pacific Railway. In the South, railway progress was comparatively slow, although several lines were constructed at an early day in Virginia. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac was completed from Richmond to Fredericksburg in 1837, and to the Potomac in 1841. The Richmond and Petersburg was opened in 1843. The Orange and Alexandria line was opened in 1859, and the Virginia and Tennessee, in 1856. These lines traverse the State diagonally, from Alexandria to the boundary line of Tennessee, a distance of 382 miles. The Wilmington and Weldon line in North Carolina was opened in 1840, and the Wilmington and Manchester in 1853. From Augusta to Atlanta, the Georgia line was opened in 1839, and the Central line from Savannah to Macon in the year following. The line from Atlanta to Montgomery, Alabama, was opened in 1853, and extended to Mobile in 1862. The Nashville and Chattanooga was opened in 1854, and the Memphis and Charleston in 1857, while the Mobile and Ohio was opened to the Mississippi in 1859, and the line from New Orleans and a connection with the Mobile and Ohio at Jackson, Tennessee, in the same year.

We had in 1835, 4,098 miles of railway. In 1838 224 miles of new track were laid, and in 1843 only 159 miles, but in 1856 3,643 miles were opened, the greatest length in any one year. In 1867 we had 38,244 miles of railway, of which the New England States had 3,918 miles, the Middle States 9,552, the Southern States 10,097, and the Western States, excluding those on the Pacific slope, 15,226. In proportion to its territory, Massachusetts has the greatest lenght of railway—namely, one mile to every five and a half square miles, while Connecticut has one mile to every 6 4-10 square miles, New Jersey one to 8 8-10 square miles, Rhode Island one mile to 10½ square miles, Pennsylvania one to 10 7-10 square miles, and New York one every 14 7-10 square miles. If all the New England States had a ratio of mileage to area equal to Massachusetts they would have 12,000 miles of railway instead of 9,552. If the Western States equalled Ohio they would have 51,350 instead of 15,226, and if all the States were as well furnished with railways in proportion to territory as Massachusetts, we should have a total of 352,860 miles instead of 39,244. From the opening of the first railway in 1831, to the acquisition of California in 1848, 5,996 miles of line were constructed—an average of 316 per annum. From that time forward to 1860, a period of twelve years, 24,639 miles were constructed—an average per year of 2 051 miles—and from 1860 to 1867, a period of seven years, 6,587 miles were opened, or 1,227 miles per annum.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The island known as St. Vincent has been purchased by the Hon. George Hatch, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati. This island possesses rare advantages for stock, and is adapted to the cultivation of sugar, sea island cotton, and other productions. It is about fifteen miles long, and from three to five miles wide, embracing an area of about eleven thousand acres, and is eight miles from the city of Appalachicola, Florida."

NO RAIN YET.—We have had no rain for six or seven weeks, except slight showers, scarcely enough to lay the dust. Showers are passing around and we hope to receive a visit before long.—*Federal Union.*

☞ The number of persons who ride on the British railways every year is equal to nine times the total population.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

—:o:—

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES.)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

july2—d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.
W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.
W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.
Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.
Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.
Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance $18.00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance 18.00
School of Design, each branch " " " " 7.50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universitis?

We will see. June 15—dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE

COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,315.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bob L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 351, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

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WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.

June 16—d1aw3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. E. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Upton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
apr10— Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER MANUFACTORY

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 20—dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Cups, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandelier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june6-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

THERE IS

NO STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HEMLock and Oak Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather, Lace Leather for Belting, Linings, Bindings and Toppings, Lasts and Shoemakers' Tools of every kind, nearer than the great Northern cities which equals in size, quality and price than of the undersigned.

NOTHING

commonly used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes usually sold by the merchants of Georgia is omitted from his inventory, and no pains are spared to KEEP this the most attractive place for merchants to buy and all who would

LIKE

to save the expense of going North, will do well to try him, remembering that he buys and sells for CASH ONLY, and gives his whole attention to buying

LEATHER

or what is manufactured from it, and that new goods are received every week in the year.

I. T. BANKS,
may28— Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK,

PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.

june16 d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN,
E. W. YORK,
E. T. JOURDAN. } *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, E. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

june16-dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequaled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1866, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secuee a liberal share of the public patronage. jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH ..... GEORGIA.

Savannah, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.

june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16 3m Proprietors.

LACEY HOUSE.

THE subscribe; having taken the House formerly known as the Lacey House, on Decatur st., within two hundred yards of the General Passenger Depot, begs to inform the members of the Legislature and the public generally that they can get Board with him on reasonable terms.

E. S. CAGLE.
June 30-d2w Formerly of Milledgeville, Ga.

Tennessee House,

ROME, : : : GEORGIA,

J. R. Stansberry,

july1-d1m Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE,

DALTON ..... GEORGIA.

BY J. D. CAMPBELL,

(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)

july1-d1m

HUSON HOUSE,

KINGSTON ..... GEORGIA.

COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.

july1-d1m

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachstree street,

june16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET ..... ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

CIGARS,

By the Box or by the Thousand.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK have fine Havana and American Cigars, for sale low by the box. july4-d1w

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.

LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—o Atlanta, Ga.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Bradson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Hogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
20 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
20 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market

HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar20—1 Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Office of the Superintendent,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 20, 1868.

AGENTS of this Road have been instructed to sell Tickets to the Conventions to be held in Atlanta, on the 4th and 22d of July next.

Passengers paying FULL FARE going will be furnished with a RETURN TICKET FREE, good for Three Days succeeding the days of the CONVENTIONS.

The privilege extended only to those purchasing Tickets before getting on the Cars.

E. W. COLE, Gen'l Supt.,
Georgia Railroad.

july2—120t

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street ..... Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. july3-d3m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES,

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street ..... New York.

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Muley, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Saws.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and figures. aug31—d1y

City Tax.

THE books are now open for the purpose of receiving returns of the Taxable Property for the present year (1868).

My office will be found in the old "Masonic Hall" Building, on Decatur street.

JO. S. SMITH,
City Receiver and Collector.
Atlanta, July 8, 1868. 12t

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS.

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can stop over at Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville and Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, to close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and will be re-checked to destination north of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD MEALS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation.
may5—d3m W. A. R. R.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York

Philadelphia, Washington

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railroads

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.30
Leave Dalton	2.30
Leave Knoxville	7.30
Leave Bristol	10.30
Leave Lynchburg	7.30
Leave Washington	7.30
Leave Baltimore	12.30
Leave Philadelphia	3.30
Arrive at New York	6.30

SOUTH.

Leave New York	10
Leave Philadelphia	12
Leave Baltimore	3.30
Leave Washington	6.30
Leave Lynchburg	12.30
Leave Bristol	3.30
Leave Knoxville	10.30
Leave Dalton	3.30
Arrive at Atlanta	7.30

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 31 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains.

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation.
may5—d3m W. A. R. R.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) THROUGH PASSENGER.—Arrive at Chattanooga 4.45 P. M., connecting with through Passenger Train for Nashville and Chattanooga at Dalton; for Nashville, Louisville and the West via Louisville; also with through Passenger for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains for Philadelphia and Charleston Railroad before arrival at Louisville, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 6.13 P. M., Kingston 6.55 P. M., Calhoun 7.19 P. M., Dalton 12.33 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.30 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., connecting with through Passenger Train for Nashville and Chattanooga at Dalton; for Nashville, Louisville and the West via Louisville; also with through Passenger for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains for Philadelphia and Charleston Railroad at Knoxville; also with trains for Philadelphia, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 11.00 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 3.01 A. M., connecting with trains of M. & C. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EX